THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1941 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 194

ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 3, 10, and 14.

Tax Amendment Loses; Japan Presses Hankow; U. S. Needs Machines

The World's Day—July 15, 1941

Boston: Income Tax Amendment Loses

The Massachusetts Legislature on a rollcall vote of 128 to 102 rejected a proposed Constitutional amendment to authorize adoption of a graduated State income tax. [Page 3.]

Consumer representatives were few as State Milk Control Board held public hearing on probable one-cent boost in milk prices. [Page 3.]

A Federal official conferred in Boston with city officials regarding Mayor Tobin's request for Federal funds for a central traffic artery. [Page 3.]

Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., and 79 other New England youths reported at Squantum Naval Air Station to begin training as Naval Flying Cadets. [Details and pictures: Page 3.]

Far East: Virtual Japanese Ultimatum to Hankow

Virtual ultimatium to the French in Hankow has been given by Japanese naval authorities asking apologies and punishment for the slaying and wounding of Japanese in a fight with French Annamite guards there.

Owen Lattimore, American author, arrived in Hong Kong by trans-Pacific clipper en route to Chungking, where he is to be personal adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Russia has declared the main water zones facing the sea of Japan and Kamchatka as dangerous for navigation. [Page 7.]

Premier Prince Konoye was received by Emperor Hirohito after two high-powered Cabinet conferences. [Page 7.]

Washington: More Machines and Labor Needed

More machines and more labor must be placed at the disposal of the War Department for the national defense program even though the United States has made "great progress" in the past 12 months, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson told a Senate Committee. [Page 1.]

A United States-Canadian Economics Committee gathered to study means of making the defense program of the two nations more effective and to plan a long-range program for post-war adjustments.

An aluminum plant originally planned for North Carolina will be built instead at Tacoma, Wash., if the War Department accepts revised recommendations of the OPM. The reason for the shift according to the OPM is a "power stringency" in the Southeast.

President Roosevelt approved legislation giving the Maritime Commission persuasive authority to control rates, routes and operations of merchant vessels in the interest of national defense.

The Eire Government asked the United States for permission to buy more ships to move thousands of tons of goods piled up on New York docks. The Irish Minister made the request of the State Department.

President Roosevelt signed a bill authorizing Navy Department to spend approximately $31,000,000 for development of 10 shore stations.

Republic Steel Corporation agreed to sign a contract with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee as collective bargaining agent at 11 of 15 plants if the C. I. O. union can show a majority of members among the workers.

Air and Sea: RAF Downs 10 German Planes

Ten German planes were claimed shot down by the British during daylight and night attacks against German shipping and Western Germany. Small numbers of German aircraft were reported to have attacked eastern England causing minor damage.

Twenty British bombers were claimed shot down by German forces. The German High Command claimed sinking two freighters totalling 12,000 tons at Suez and a 6,000-ton merchant vessel in St. George's Channel on the English West coast.

At Sea Britain listed merchant shipping losses for the month of June at 79 ships totaling 329,296 tons. [Page 6.]

Americas: U. S. and Mexico in Trade Deal

Mexico, D. F.—The United States agreed to purchase all of Mexico's surplus war commodities for 18 months and Mexico agreed to limit the export of such commodities to the United States and nations of the Western Hemisphere. [Financial Page]

National: Axis Consuls Ready to Sail

New York—Ousted German and Italian Consuls, their families and consular employees planned to sail tonight for Lisbon, Portugal, on the naval transport West Point, formerly the S. S. America. [Page 5.]

Juneau, Alaska—Gov. Ernest Gruening, blindfolded, drew the first capsule (numbered 817) in Alaska's Selective Service lottery. The drawing in Alaska was delayed because the population is so scattered it was not possible to register the men in time for the national drawing 10 months ago.

Middle East: Free Choice for Vichy Troops

A free choice of returning to France or joining the Free French troops was given to defeated French defenders of Syria. [Page 1.]

Action in Africa was reported around beseiged Tobruk, Libya, where encircled British defenders of the city inflicted casualties on Axis forces in recent heavy offensive patrols.

More bombing of Italy by the RAF was reported in a Rome High Command announcement ,admitting damage at Messina, Sicily.

Russia: Russian Counter Drive Reported

Russians claim to have opened a great counter-offensive north of Rogachev, 130 miles southeast of Minsk, and to have driven back the Germans at several points on the Dnieper. [Pages 1 and 6.]

Baltic battle in which 13 Nazi troopships were destroyed by Russian Navy and airmen was alleged by Moscow to have taken place in an engagement with a convoy of 26 German troopships and three destroyers.

Germans said the Russians had failed to maintain their hold on the line along the Dnieper and that German forces had broken through the Stalin Line near the Latvian border.

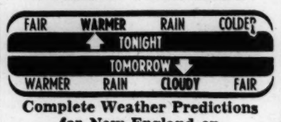
The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, July 15, 1941

Association for Childhood Education	5	Radio Timetable	14
Aviation Column	9	Sports Pages	14-15
Behind the Microphone	8	Today's Woman	16
Boston and New England News	2-3	Tourabouts	9
Daily Features Page	21	Vermont Letter	2
Editorials	22	Washington Sideglances	9
Education Page	11		
Entertainment Timetable	10		
Financial Pages	17-19		
Garden Column	4		
"In Britain Today" No. 8	4		
Local Arts and Theater Page	10		
The Home Forum	12		

"The righeous are bold as a lion"
(With French Translation)

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Daylight Saving Urged by President

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 15

President Roosevelt asked Congress today for legislation to provide daylight saving time "upon such a regional or national basis, and for such part, or all, of the year, as he might deem necessary in the interest of our national defense."

The Chief Executive made the recommendation in letters to Speaker Rayburn and Vice-President Wallace, and also to eight Southern governors, supporting it with figures to show that the effects of year-around daylight saving would result in a probable annual reduction of 736,282,000 kilowatt-hours in the use of electricity.

Luxury Tax Plan Defeat Is Indicated

Legislative rejection of a 3 per cent "luxury" sales tax, proposed to finance a recommended $10 increase in the minimum monthly old-age assistance benefits, was indicated today as both proponents and opponents of old-age liberalization outspokenly opposed the tax measure.

At a public hearing held by the House Committee on Ways and Means on the bill to boost the monthly benefits from $30 to $40, to which a sales tax rider has been attached, several alternative revenue proposals were trotted out by liberalization proponents.

On the other hand, opponents of increased benefits argued that liberalization cannot be afforded in the face of rising national defense costs.

During the hearing, attended by more than 300 persons, a three-cornered accusation was made that needy aged persons are being "kidded." Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, declared that the concern of many backers of liberalization "is votes, not old-age assistance."

Not Needed

Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R), of Brookline, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said a minimum was not needed, that Massachusetts law was based upon need.

Charles C. O'Donnell, President of the Massachusetts Society for Old-Age Pensions, insisted the Legislature would be "kidding the people" if it did not approve liberalization.

Today's hearing was one of several held on the old-age assistance proposal during the present session. Old-age assistance constitutes one of the major issues before the 1941 Legislature, which is seeking to clear its slate by July 29.

Proponents of liberalization proposed as an alternative to the "luxury" sales tax a $2 occupational tax on employed persons with exemptions for single persons earning less than $15 a week and married persons earning less than

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Reports Show Rapid Pace In Total Defense

Navy year ahead, Knox says; OPM urges building of seven aluminum plants by Government.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—Keeping step with America's methodic extension of military outposts—from the Caribbean to Newfoundland to Greenland and now to Iceland—are the following advances and reports of progress along the defense production front during the past 24 hours:

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, was disclosed today to have told Congress that specially trained army units, instead of marines, should have occupied Iceland, but were prevented from doing so because of difficulties presented by the one-year draft service rule.

General Marshall made this statement in testimony given before the Senate Military Committee July 9 in support of legislation which would permit the retention in active service of selectees and national guardsmen for longer than one year. The testimony was made public by the Committee today.

OPM finally faced the often denied threat of aluminum shortage with a formal plan recommended to the War Department to put seven new plants into production boosting American output of 700,000,000 pounds annually to 1,400,000,000.

Asks $300,000,000 More

President Roosevelt asked Congress for an additional $300,000,000 to strengthen the Navy's bases, old and new, from the Philippines to Trinidad. Simultaneously, the House Naval Affairs Committee approved $585,000,000 of previous naval requests for expanded shipbuilding, repair and new ordnance plants.

General Marshall took to Congress his crusade for permission to purge the Army of unfit officers in a personal appearance before the House Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. Frank Knox reported on his first year as Secretary of the Navy with the conclusion that construction of a new and mightier American fleet is "way ahead of schedule, about a year ahead."

Various unofficial surveys of production, supplemented by a progress report from Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, indicated that progress in Army training and production of war weapons is moving up into line with naval progress, giving America today a net military position far better than the one it went to war with in 1917, and

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Nazis Report Further Gains; Reds Claim 19-Mile Advance; RAF Reaps Big Toll in Reich

Reports of huge damage inflicted on industrial towns leak through Nazi secrecy.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 15—Britain has begun to get drastic results in the month-old air battle over Western Germany.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's striking statements that "in the last few weeks alone we have thrown upon Germany about half the tonnage of bombs thrown by the Germans upon our cities during the whole course of the war," sums up effectively the way in which Britain has at last started to hit back at the Nazis on a big scale.

No secrets have been more carefully kept by the Nazis than the amount of damage done by the British bombers. Every effort has been made to keep the German people themselves in ignorance of the damage done in other localities in the Reich and local authorities have been attempting to camouflage or conceal the full extent of the damage from the inhabitants of bombed towns and cities.

What Is the Damage?

Even greater efforts have been made to prevent information as to the effect of the bombing from crossing the German frontiers and finding its way to Britain. The Germans undeniably have had a remarkable measure of success in this attempt. The fact is the British have had very little reliable and precise information as to the amount of damage their bombs are doing in Germany.

But there are nevertheless many indications that this damage is very grave indeed. This could not help being the case in view of the weight of the British attack recently. Mr. Churchill's statement that about half as many bombs have been dropped on Germany as the Nazis have dropped on Britain during the war gives a terrific picture to those who have seen the damage done in Britain. It conjures up scenes of devastation like those in the City of London, in Plymouth, in Coventry, in Birmingham, in Bristol, and in Southampton.

There is no doubt that certain centers in Western Germany have been treated in the same way as some of the worst-bombed British provincial centers.

Damage Described

A day or two ago the British press published reports from neutral sources of a businessman who had recently spent a fortnight in the Rhineland coastal towns. He said that Bremerhaven, for instance, had been battered almost to ruins, making any useful activity there out of the question for the duration of the war. He also reported shattering destruction in Kiel, including large-scale military damage.

This is typical of frequent reports reaching here from neutral sources, all of which indicate that in the last three months, and especially in the last month, the British bombing raids have been producing a big effect in the Reich.

Damage done by the bombers is controlled by four main factors. First, the number and carrying capacity of the planes, second, the size and explosive power of the bombs, third, the accuracy of the bombing, and, fourth, the intensity and continuity of the attacks.

Until three months ago only the third of these factors—the

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

RCA Test Transmission Radiophoto from Wide World.

Signing of British-Russian Pact

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Russia, signing the alliance between his Government and that of the Soviet for joint action in the war against Germany in the ceremony at Moscow. Standing behind Sir Stafford are Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and Premier Joseph Stalin.

Churchill calls Red pact "alliance": Page 7

German tank corps said to be nearing vital railway center near Leningrad.

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, July 15

A German tank corps was menacing the city of Novgorod, 100 miles south of Leningrad and far to the east of the last-recorded position of the battle line, according to "German sources" in a dispatch from Berlin.

Novgorod lies only 50 miles from the main railroad running between Leningrad and Moscow.

The Russians make no mention of any such move and claim to have launched a major offensive along the Dnieper River, crossing the river at several points north of Rogachev and pushing the Germans back 19 miles.

A dispatch from the front, published in Izvestia, the Government organ, said that the Russian drive westward was continuing. The Russian High Command's afternoon communiqué, however, was silent on the Dnieper offensive, but reported that fighting raged unabated throughout the night for roads to Moscow and Leningrad.

Rogachev, on the east bank of the Dnieper, about 130 miles southeast of Minsk, was stated by Izvestia to have been recaptured by the Red Army July 13.

The Berlin Report

Entirely different information came from Berlin, where DNB, German official news agency, stated that the Red Army's efforts to maintain a defense front along the Dvina and Dnieper Rivers regions east of the pierced Stalin Line had been frustrated by German attacks.

The German push toward Leningrad was said to be continuing despite efforts of the Russians to patch their front by hurrying up hastily assembled units.

Meanwhile, a concerted attack by warships, bombers and coastal artillery was declared by Soviet Russia to have smashed a German convoy in the Baltic Sea, sinking two destroyers, 13 transport ships, and a barge loaded with tanks.

The Russians reported 13 other transports and a third destroyer damaged and left in flames in the heavy blow July 12 against German seaborne materiel. In a separate operation, a Russian bomber was said to have destroyed a U-boat, also in the Baltic.

DNB, referring to the Ukraine front, stated that tank-led Soviet counterattacks in the Kiev area were repulsed yesterday by German forces driving into the Ukraine. The Russians were said to have hundreds of tanks of 50 to 70 tons.

"Tank Units Destroyed"

DNB said "strong Soviet tank units were completely wiped out as they tried to fill gaps in the bombarded fortifications of the Stalin Line."

The Germans were reported continuing their advance on the Ukrainian capital.

The German news agency declared, too, that German and Fin-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

British to Invade Reich? Two Straws in the Wind

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 15—Is Britain preparing to take advantage of Germany's occupation in Russia, and launch an invasion against the European Continent?

Today there are two slender but important straws blowing in the military wind:

1. Germany, as disclosed in a Vichy communiqué, has ordered all holiday-makers to leave the French coast resorts this week. They are to be out by July 20.

2. A foreign radiocast over BBC by "Colonel Britton" declared that there is to be a special reason for intensifying the well-known campaign of "writing on the wall." This campaign, as recorded in The Christian Science Monitor last April, involves the use of the cryptic symbol "V" in the occupied countries as a sign of victory and resistance to the Nazis.

Military circles here express the view that land operations in the war have become a race between the Germans to complete a big offensive, and the British Empire to initiate one.

Surprise Essential

To justify the difficulties and hazards entailed, to exert any significant effect on the course of events, and to comply with fundamental and strategic laws an Allied effort of this kind would have to be launched at an unexpected time and place by concentrations of troops hurled in strength at a relatively weak spot.

Right now the time apparently is opportune for such a move, if it is feasible, because whatever may be the exact truth about "The Battle of the Communiqués" there is no doubt but that a high proportion of Nazi military power is pledged in the attempt to subjugate Russia.

Britain has two main concentrations of troops large enough to launch and sustain such an offensive under propitious circumstances—one is the Army in the Middle East, newly augmented by well-trained divisions from the Army in India and by formations released at the conclusion of East African operations against the Italians; the other is the Army at home here, chafing at the leash after many months of training in repelling mock invasions.

It has been stressed all along that these millions of defenders have been prepared on lines calculated to make them first-class attacking troops when the time comes and that all they have been waiting for is an opportunity to play this more acceptable role, as their fellows on foreign service already have done with no slight success in Africa, Syria, and Iraq.

Already the preliminaries to military moves against the Nazis from the West may be said to have started. For day and night bombardments by the Royal Air Force constitutes a creeping barrage of unprecedented ferocity. Now the Germans have been shaken into fresh precautionary action by the suggestion of pseudonymous "Colonel Britton" that something unpleasant is in store for the Germans next Sunday.

Colonel Britton is sponsor of a campaign, designed to promote the writing and Morse-coding of this letter "V" as a symbol of the resolve for victory and freedom, in all sorts of places where the Germans are overlords. He was to have initiated an intensification of this campaign on Monday "Le Quatorze Juillet," anniversary of the fall of the Bastille Prison at the outset of the French Revolution. But instead, he announced that his drive had been postponed to July 20, saying: "The reason for

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

French Cede Ships and Planes In Syria Under British Terms

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 15 (AP)—All French planes in Syria and Lebanon, all ships in territorial waters of the mandate and certain war materials are yielded to British under terms of the armistice of Acre announced here today.

French soldiers, who fought five weeks in a vain attempt to block the British invasion, and French civilians were given "a free choice as to whether to join the Allied cause (whose units include the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle) or be repatriated" to France.

[Dispatches from Alexandretta, Turkey, July 14, said 14,000 Vichy French soldiers will cross the border from Syria into Turkey within 48 hours. They will enter Turkey at Antioch, informants announced.]

The armistice was signed at the Palestine port of Acre yesterday by British and French representatives.

While French troops are permitted to return home, some will remain on duty in certain sections, notably the wild Jebel Druze, to keep order until they are replaced by the British.

The French were granted full military honors by British officers. French noncommisisoned officers were allowed to keep their arms. Police also retained their weapons.

British prisoners are to be released immediately under the armistice terms and French prisoners will be freed as soon as the occupation is completed and other conditions of the accord are carried out.

Britain is to keep an equal number of prisoners of the same grade as hostages until British prisoners already transferred to France are released.

A concentration of French forces was ordered to be made at noon today, when the British occupation of strategic points was to start.

[British and Free French troops today entered Beirut, capital of Lebanon, Reuters, British news agency, reported in a dispatch from Haifa to London.]

The French were allowed to retain portable arms, including field guns, machine guns and tanks, as well as ammunitions.

Other war material, such as fixed coastal batteries, antiaircraft guns and some military vehicles, were ordered concentrated under British control. The British were given the right to take over such of it as they need. The rest is to be destroyed.

Public works, as well as planes and ships, are to be handed over to the British in good condition.

The British agreed not to take punitive measures against Syrian or Lebanese citizens who took part in the hostilities.

Execution of the accord is to be regulated by a "control commission" which will consist of five members—three members and a president designated by the British authorities, and two members designated by the French. The Commission will have its headquarters at Beirut.

Syria victory strengthens Britain's "world front": Page 6.

Sister Ship of Robin Moor Reaches Boston From Africa

Peering out over the Atlantic 24 hours a day, weaving through waters which already had closed over the torpedoed hulk of their sister ship, the Robin Moor, officers and men aboard the American freighter Pipestone County made their way from Cape Town, South Africa, to Boston and arrived today glad to be safe again in the States.

The Pipestone County tied up early this morning at Pier 48, East Boston, to unload 1,000 tons of her 6,600-ton cargo of wool, skins, and manganese ore.

Two days after she hoisted anchor and steamed out of Durban, South Africa, the news of the Robin Moor sinking struck the ship like a thunderbolt, Hugo Dirks, Third Officer, said.

With 5,000 tons of manganese ore stored in the hold, the men felt as if they "were loaded with dynamite" all during the 40-day voyage, he said.

Officers swung out the lifeboats, gave the crew daily drill in putting them afloat, and "griped 'em in" until they could "just cut a rope and row away," he said in a matter-of-fact description of as exciting a voyage as today's submarine-infested waters can provide.

They didn't actually meet any U-boats, the third mate admitted, but they kept the cap'n supplied with hourly reports of their position, just in case they had to send out a sudden SOS.

The men put fresh water in the breakers and new biscuits in the boats,—something often not done, he noted with a smile, for years at a time.

"The Stars and Stripes waved in the spotlight from the stern all night while we stood on watch, and there were plenty of lights on the other markings, but that's not enough to give you a really restful night these days," Mr. Dirks added.

To Gustav L. Brown, the First Officer, however, it was apparently just another voyage, for the small, witty self-styled "Minnesota Swede" was skipper of the Bolling when it went to the South Pole with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

He brushes off German submarines the way a summer camper does mosquitoes—as a "pesky nuisance," no more.

And as for Capt. Richard E. Hockins—he was too busy even to talk about them when interviewed today—too busy, that is, counting out $50 bills.

Heiress Fights $13,304,695 Levy Assessed by New Jersey Tax Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., July 15—Handed a tax bill of $13,304,695 by officials of Somerset County and Hillsborough Township, Mrs. Doris Duke Cromwell today had filed charges in the United States District Court here that the taxes were levied in violation of Federal and State laws and assessment proceedings.

Mrs. Cromwell, in a 43-point brief served on tax officials July 14, said she was not even a resident of the county or township during the years for which the tax was sought—1940 and 1941—and that the action against her was discriminatory.

The tax protest was filed under provisions of the Federal Declaratory Judgment Act, which allows any tax dispute involving more than $3,000 to be taken before a Federal court for settlement.

The Township of Hillsborough could conduct its affairs for 130 years without levying any more assessments on any one if it is successful in collecting the levies against the heiress, since the township's costs run about $100,000 a year.

The Somerset County Board of Taxation based its assessment on Mrs. Cromwell's ownership of the estate called Duke Farms where she made her residence before moving to Hawaii. She said Hawaii had been her legal residence since before November, 1940.

The Taxation Board also based its levy on Mrs. Cromwell's alleged holding in the county and township of $221,940,438 on intangible assets, of which the Duke Endowment, set up by her father, is the major portion. The Board placed the holdings of the endowment at $131,402,857, and the remainder as her personal holdings.

"The Board of Taxation," Mrs. Cromwell's attorneys declared, "has deliberately singled out the plaintiff with the intent and for the purpose of imposing a tax grossly disproportionate to the taxes imposed on other taxpayers without due process of the law and denying her the equal protection of the laws."

Quantity and Quality Factors in Population Discussed at Wellesley Institute

Legislature Hopes to End Work July 29

A drive to clear legislative slates of all pending measures by July 29 to make way for the coming Senate trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, was under way today.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate, outlined the speed-up plan at a Republican caucus.

If Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford has his way no night sessions will be staged during the deck-clearing drive. He filed an order calling for adjournment of the Senate by P. M. daily. He also sought a prohibition against turning the clock back, a ruse used two years ago to permit the Legislature to sit on Sunday to bring about prorogation.

Unemployment Compensation: Payless paydays for employees in the State Division of Unemployment Compensation have been averted. The State Legislature succumbed to Federal demands for a bill under which the State will make up any losses or unauthorized unemployment compensation fund expenditures. The Senate concurred with the House in passing the bill to be engrossed.

The Federal Government had held up administrative funds pending passage of the demanded legislation, another instance of Federal wielding of a financial club to force State obedience.

Ford Hall: As the State's option on the Ford Hall building reached the final day, the Legislature suspended rules and gave final approval to legislation authorizing State purchase of the building for $155,000. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall proposed the purchase to provide room for State offices now using rented quarters.

Consolidation: Governor Saltonstall signed a bill abolishing Division of Metropolitan Planning and giving its powers and duties to the State Planning Board.

Redistricting: A move was underway today to place the entire City of Newton in the district served by Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Boston in the reapportionment of Massachusetts into 14 instead of 15 Congressional districts. The present plan calls for only Wards 6 and 7 of Newton to go to Mr. Tinkham but Newtonites have objected strenuously to splitting of the City.

Under the new proposal Newton would go to Mr. Tinkham, who would give up Boston Wards 9 and 11 to Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston, Majority Leader. Ward 18 would be lifted from the McCormack district to that served by Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Milton.

Trade Schools: The Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries reported favorably on a bill to license and regulate private trade schools. The State Department of Education would be the licensing authority. The measure was sponsored by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General.

State Stamp Plan: The House passed to be engrossed legislation to allow the State to participate in the Federal food stamp plan under supervision of the State Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Street Cars: A bill to make street car companies liable for negligence of motormen in accidents involving pedestrians on street car reservations was passed to be engrossed by the Senate.

Steps to Acquire Nazi Ship Taken

Proceedings were begun in Federal District Court here today to effect forfeiture of the German tanker Pauline Friederich, now in dry dock undergoing repairs, which the Government claims were made necessary by the damage done by the vessel's German crew prior to its seizure by the Coast Guard last March.

Ten crew members, including five officers, are now in the Federal prison at Danbury, Conn., awaiting trial on sabotage charges.

Officials of the U. S. Attorney's office here said that the ship will be repaired within a few weeks and probably will be put in service carrying oil to Iceland.

Wiscasset to Show Homes Of Old Seafarers Aug. 13

WISCASSET, Maine, July 15 (AP)—Thousands of persons, many of them summer visitors to Maine, are expected to attend the fourteenth annual Open House Day Aug. 13 in this little elm-shaded coastal town, widely-known for its fine examples of early American architecture.

The majority of Wiscasset's old homes were built for very wealthy sea captains who obtained their riches in the Far East trade during the last century. The builders were Yankee artisans. The Georgian period is perpetuated in most of the towns finest homes, although others are of the early colonial period type.

Live in comfort!
Walk to work!
No lease to sign!
HOTEL STATLER
Boston
Monthly Rates are Bargains. Complete 24-hour service in Boston's handiest, most complete hotel. Finest food at moderate prices. Valet and laundry service at special rates to resident guests. An address of distinction and convenience.
Call Assistant Manager, HANcock 2000

Wide World

President Roosevelt Donates Use of His Summer Home

Campobello Island, New Brunswick, has been turned over until Aug. 2 to the Leadership Training Institute, made up of 29 outstanding college students. (Top) A view of Campobello, showing members of the Institute. (Below) Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dr. William Allan Neilson, President Emeritus of Smith College, the Director of the Institute, photographed on the veranda with a group of the students.

Vermont Beans Growing Factor In Defense, Food for Britain

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 15—Vermont's island county of Grand Isle, in Lake Champlain, expects to feed Uncle Sam's soldiers and the British "Tommies" more than ever before of the white pea beans for which the section has been famous. Government stabilization of the price of beans at $5 for 100 pounds has resulted in hundreds of additional acres being planted to beans this year by the farmers of the county.

Approximately 2,500 acres of land have been planted to beans in Grand Isle, according to Extension Service crop experts, which is about 57 per cent of the State's entire bean crop. The average yield from an acre is about 15 bushels, and with the addition of about 400 acres in plantings this season, the 1941 pea bean crop will total about 36,000 bushels, an anticipated increase of 17 per cent over last year's crop in the county.

The Vermont law fixes the weight of a bushel of pea beans at 60 pounds, so this would bring up the Grand Isle crop to 2,160,000 pounds, and give the producers an income of $108,000 at the minimum price of five cents a pound.

This acreage and income is for the white pea bean only. Many farmers are planting their normal acreage of other kinds of beans, yellow and the soldier bean, the latter bean being large, white and with a brown spot on the scar. With the additional demand for beans, as a result of production needs for the armed forces of this and the British Government, extensive experiments in plantings and fertilization have been carried on in the county this season. At least six varieties of beans have been planted as experimental crops on various farms, with accompanying experimentation in fertilization. Varieties used, to determine their adaptability on the island county soils, include the Robust from Michigan, a white pea bean; a similar variety from New York, the Michelite, a white pea bean larger than the ordinary white pea and grown extensively in New Hampshire; the Yellow Eye, which has long been a stand-by in the islands; and the soldier bean, another favorite with Grand Isle county farmers.

A market for the Grand Isle crops has been assured by the Government and those beans which do not find their way to Uncle Sam's cantonments, after ordinary civilian needs are supplied, will be shipped to Great Britain, under the aid for Britain program.

With heavy rains in recent weeks having broken a threatened drought, the island bean crop is reported to be coming along rapidly, and farmers who depend on this as an island staple along with apples and cherries, are anticipating a "bumper year" after a series of lean ones.

Defense Contracts

Vermont manufacturers received primary defense contracts totaling $3,230,000 during the year from July 1, 1940, to July 1, 1941, according to Vermont's industrial agent, Lester E. Richwagon. In addition to this, the State industrial agent said, an unestimated amount of sub contracts were let to Vermont firms, which he believed would amount to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Some firms which received primary contracts also held sub contracts from other companies.

The primary contracts were divided as follows: $2,035,000 in Army contracts; $265,000 in Navy contracts; 651,000 in Work Projects Administration defense work; $143,000 from the office of educational defense training, and $135,000 for National Youth Administration defense training.

Of the Army and Navy contracts, Jones & Lamson of Springfield had by far the largest amount, totaling $727,000, and the Vermont Hosiery & Machinery Company of Northfield, was second with $104,000.

Although the total contract work let in Vermont, Mr. Richwagon said, was small compared with some other New England States, he explained that all others have port and shipbuilding facilities, which bring up their defense totals considerably.

Rising Prices Budget Brake

David V. Anderson, State Auditor of Accounts, this week issued a warning to heads of State Departments, pointing out that rising market prices made careful planning essential to assure balanced departmental budgets.

If very many departments, he said, exceed their appropriations, there will not be enough money in the $50,000 contingent fund to take care of the excess expenditures. The contingent fund acts as a cushion for State departments and institutions where legitimate expenditures exceed departmental appropriations.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Mrs. F. D. R. Speaks in Hub Tomorrow

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, returning from a visit to the National Youth Administration's work-experience center at Eastport, Maine, and the Leadership Training Institute at Campobello Island, New Brunswick, summer home of the President, will be in Boston tomorrow to address the second annual New England Conference on Tomorrow's Children. She will speak at 8 o'clock tomorrow night at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on "Family Well-Being and National Morale."

The three-day conference session, sponsored by Harvard Summer School and 26 co-operating institutions, will be held in the Littauer Center at Harvard under the direction of Dr. Carle C. Zimmerman, Harvard sociologist. It was instituted last year to consider problems of America's future population, distribution and care.

Mrs. Roosevelt also headed the list of participants at the Leadership Training Institute, sponsored by International Student Service, for which the Roosevelt summer home has been turned over until Aug. 2. It is under the direction of Dr. William Allan Neilson, President Emeritus of Smith College, and is made up of a group of 29 outstanding American college students.

Yesterday, accompanied by her son, James, and Justice Felix Frankfurter, who also addressed the Institute, she paid a visit to the NYA center.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Community Forum of the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Project. The duty of citizens in the present emergency will be discussed by State Representative Theodore A. Glynn, Jr., of Roxbury. In the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Community Forum of the WPA Community Recreation Project. "Palestine in War and Peace" will be discussed by Lewis H. Weinstein, general counsel for Boston Housing projects, and head of the Zionist organization in Brookline. At the Hecht Neighborhood House, 160 American Legion Highway, Dorchester. Open to the public, free.

At the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley. "The Place of the United States in the World Situation" will be discussed by Harold Burton, former Republican Mayor of Cleveland, and now United States Senator from Ohio; Max Lerner, professor of Economics at Williams College, and Norman Thomas, several times the presidential candidate of the Socialist Party. In Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, at 8:15 p. m. Admission, 25 cents.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Museum Treasures" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m., and "Later French Paintings" by Mrs. Sayward, at 2 p. m.

Garden Party sponsored by the Arlington branch of the British War Relief Society, at the home of Mrs. Paul H. Fahnley, 146 Rhinecliff Street, Arlington, 10:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 14

Business Reckons on Increase; Maturity's Intangibles Valued

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 15—Is national progress inevitably associated with continuous growth of population? That question has been raised and debated warmly at a Summer Institute for Social Progress round-table series. The Institute continues in session at Wellesley College through Saturday, but this round-table group winds up its discussions on Friday afternoon.

With impressive series of statistics, and with striking graphs, too, the group has been shown that if present well-established trends continue, the population of the United States will reach its peak somewhere between 1950 and 1980 and is then likely to decline somewhat to a more or less stable level.

Welcome or Unwelcome?

The main point of debate is whether this is something to be deplored or welcomed. And in this debate another question echoes constantly. It is: "Does the greatness of a nation depend on the quantity or the quality of its citizens?"

There has been general agreement, of course, on the fact that in days when military strength depended primarily on man power, size of population—everything else excluded—was likely to mean security. But in recent decades, it has been pointed out, dictators have set up a vicious circle on this very basis. They have urged increases in population so as to provide military security—and then they have demanded new territory to provide space for this increased population—and have attempted to seize it by military aggression.

Effects in Business World

Claudius G. Pendill, of the International Silver Company, has presented the viewpoint of the businessman on this question. He has made it clear that the whole business structure in the United States—and, indeed, the whole western development of capitalism—has been built on an economy of constant expansion. In fact, some other members of the round table recognized a resemblance to the profits derived from chain letters—which depend entirely upon continued expansion.

Mr. Pendill aroused much interest by telling how his own company finds it well worth while to study population trends closely—and to plan sales campaigns in line with them. He showed, for example, how a period of low birth rate—due to depression or other causes—will, in due course, produce a comparative shortage of men and women of the most popular age for marriage. This shortage, obviously, will continue for the same number of years as did the period of low birth rate.

To a silver company, he explained, this is a factor to be reckoned with seriously. For much silver is used in wedding gifts—and wedding gifts are not sold without weddings—and fewer persons of marriagable age mean fewer weddings.

So whenever such a period approaches, Mr. Pendill said, his company begins to study the possibility of pushing the use of its product in other fields to make up for the prospective slump in that one direction.

To the businessman, oprating on traditional lines, then, a population decrease to a stable level, means nothing else but the end of constantly widening markets at home, it was agreed. But it was also pointed out that these domestic markets might become better markets, and that there might be greater opportunity and incentive to develop new products and new uses for old ones—not to mention the development of foreign markets to a greater degree. Emphasis was placed, too, on the possibility of less dependence on mass production and more upon craftsmanship and quality—which, it was generally admitted, make everyday life much more interesting for the worker, and add to the pleasure and variety of consumer experience.

Perhaps a Trend for Quality

Dr. Helen Everett Meiklejohn of the San Francisco School of Social Studies—who offered much of the statistical material on birth rates and age group trends—proposed that, with the same national resources available, a slight decrease in population might easily mean an increase in the standard of living for all.

Such a trend, she said, might tend to stress the value of excellence in people and in products. And Chambers of Commerce—instead of concentrating on the mere growth of numbers in their community—might stress the number of opportunities offered to their citizens for living a more abundant life—with spacious parks, uncrowded schools and recreational facilities, and so on.

However that may be, she said, there is no doubt at all that every year now a greater proportion of the United States population is found in the higher age groups. This, she said, has very many interesting implications.

One of them is that there may possibly be a tendency for elder people, instead of leading towards conservatism—as it is conceded they very often do—to favor socialistic concepts—because of the question of pensions. At the same time—and for the same reason—younger people, who are scrutinizing taxes very closely, may veer toward conservatism.

Value of Maturity Weighed

Another important possibility is that old concepts of "years of best production" may be entirely revised very soon—placing new emphasis on the value of the healthy, well-trained worker no matter how many years of experience he may have behind him.

In discussing the fact that the birthrate is much lower among professional and white-collar office groups than among unskilled workers—with skilled workers maintaining a stable, average position—it was pointed out that the expense of raising children has increased very much in the professional and white-collar groups. Contributing to this expense are many items often merely thought necessary "to keep up with the Joneses." Among them are private schools and summer camps—which sometimes tend, it was said, to deprive parents of the pleasure of the company of their children through much of the year—and so tend, too, in some cases, to make the raising of a family less attractive.

Tonight, in Alumnae Hall at 8:15 o'clock, there will be a symposium, open to the public, at which Norman Thomas, many times Socialist candidate for President; Max Lerner, professor of economics at Williams College, and Senator Harold Burton (R) of Ohio, will speak on "The Place of the United States in the World Situation."

Woman Wins Book Prize

An autobiography of an Anglo-Russian woman, E. M. Almedingen, entitled, "Tomorrow Will Come," has been awarded the 1941 Atlantic Monthly Press $5,000 non-fiction prize.

Miss Almedingen, who is now living in Shropshire, England, will receive $3,000 as an outright prize and $2,000 as an advance on account of royalties. Her book will be published in November by Little, Brown & Company.

Her story is described by the publishers as "a vital piece of autobiography telling of those who have no choice but to stay and live through a world in collapse. Part English, mostly Russian, she was 19 when the Russian Revolution swept through her native St. Petersburg.

"For five years, not as a persecuted aristocrat nor as a participating radical, but as a member of the great middle section of society which suffers most in such upheavals, she fought for the bare necessities of life." She has previously published "Young Catherine," and "Rus," a long verse poem.

Prize Winner

Miss E. M. Almedingen

Writer of $5,000 Atlantic Monthly non-fiction prize book, "Tomorrow Will Come."

Bay State Legion Urged to Aid U.S.O.

Calling on Massachusetts Legiannaires to lend full support to the drive for funds now being conducted by the United Service Organizations to finance recreational activities for men in uniform, Chester Grant, State Commander of the American Legion, said today that morale is more important than munitions.

"More than 1,000,000 young soldiers and sailors leave their camps and training stations each weekend, according to military authorities," said the State Commander. "A scant five per cent have the time or the money to reach home. What the others are doing is a cause of grave concern, not only to their officers, but to their folks.

"It is, therefore, essential that the campaign of the United Service Organizations be a complete success. I will call upon every member of every American Legion post in this State to contribute as generously as his means will permit, and to co-operate to the full in the U. S. O. program of recreational activities."

In 43 cities and towns of Greater Boston, the Community Fund has merged the U. S. O. needs with its own and there will be no separate U. S. O. campaign for funds.

Harold H. Burton

(Top) Republican Senator from Ohio, who joined this morning in a panel discussion on "Serving Your Community Through Political Parties," at the Summer Institute for Social Progress, at Wellesley College. Tomorrow evening, in Alumnae Hall at 8:15 o'clock, Senator Burton will lecture on "The Place of the United States in the World Situation." Senator Burton is a former Newton Center resident.

Peter H. Odegard

(Below) Professor of Political Science at Amherst College, who was chairman of this morning's panel discussion at the Institute.

Report Aims At Preventing Forest Fires

Acting to forestall forest fires such as those that destroyed thousands of Massachusetts acres this spring, a special State committee has recommended a broad program of measures to combat the fire menace.

Along with a demand from Governor Leverett Saltonstall for "immediate action" on the grounds that they were "of utmost importance," these recommendations were in the hands of the State Legislature today.

Appointed by the Governor and headed by State Conservation Commissioner Raymond J. Kenney, the Committee urged a ban on issuance of open air fire permits in April and May except on rainy days. It also urged State financial aid to smaller communities for operation of fire patrols during the danger season.

Other recommendations included formation of reserve fire fighting forces among older boys of public and private schools, because of the dearth of manpower as a result of the selective service system; additional fire fighting funds for the Department of Conservation; establishment of a training school for fighters; and an educational program for the public.

South Acton Plant Has Third Explosion

SOUTH ACTON, Mass., July 15 (AP)—An explosion—the third in recent months—wrecked a 24-foot-square wooden powder building of the American Cyanamid Corporation today, but officials of the gunpowder company said no one was injured.

Fire swept the structure after the blast, but company fire apparatus kept the flames under control. The building was one of several small, isolated buildings in which black powder is manufactured.

Ralph S. Bauer

Ralph S. Bauer, who passed on at his home in Lynn July 12, was for many years a leader of that City's political, financial, and civic affairs, and its Mayor from 1926 to 1930. After graduation from Alfred University, New York and from Boston University, he became in turn Assistant Business Manager of the New York Herald, Circulation Manager of the Chicago Herald Post, Business Manager of the Chicago Mail, and Business Manager of the St. Louis Star. Upon settling permanently in Lynn, he founded the North Shore News Company, and was made President of the Lynn Board of Trade and of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce. He was elected Mayor for two 2-year terms beginning in 1926. Members of the National Stationers Association elected him President in 1919 and 1920.

Fin. Com. Plan Indorsed By City Council

Support was voiced by the Boston City Council for the Boston Finance Commission's proposal that certain public services of Greater Boston such as welfare and police be reorganized on a metropolitan basis to equalize costs among various communities and lessen heavy tax burdens of Boston and other nearby centers suffering from decentralization.

"The sooner the outside communities realize their future is bound up with that of Boston and decide to do something about it the better," declared Councilor James J. Goode, Jr., of Hyde Park at the Council meeting late yesterday. Many suggestions have been made by the Finance Commission and by legislative committees that would put certain public facilities under State control, but nothing has ever been done about it."

Councilor Goode introduced resolutions endorsing the Finance Commission's ideas. These resolutions were passed without dissent.

The Finance Commission pointed out that Boston, Chelsea, Cambridge, Revere, Everett and Somerville are suffering from decentralization of business and population, and urged that newer, more prosperous communities to which people have migrated should help support public services "in the deserted but economically important areas."

In a special message to the Council, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said he would submit an order after Labor Day to give one day off in seven to police. The order will be delayed until then, he explained, because as soon as it is approved by himself and the Council, the Police Commissioner will be obliged to put the new system into operation. Police now get one day off in eight.

Star Salesman To Talk in Boston

Joe Matthias of Fort Worth, Texas, who twice has won the all-American automobile retail sales contest and is known as "the Country Boy Salesman," will address a sunrise breakfast meeting sponsored by Boston automobile dealers and salesmen Thursday at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 7 a. m.

Mr. Matthias, who is said to be the highest paid automobile salesman working on commission, is constantly in demand to speak to dealers and salesmen from coast to coast. He has made addresses of this sort in Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Toledo, Ohio, Kansas City, Mo., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and other cities of the East.

Many Massachusetts dealers will recall that Mr. Matthias was introduced before the State Dealers Association in Boston a few weeks ago.

Tourist Trade Booms in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 15 (AP)—Executive Secretary Everett F. Greaton of the Maine Development Commission, said that the State's recreational business so far this season was far ahead of the corresponding period a year ago and prospects for the next few months were excellent.

He said encouraging reports had been received from all sections, except in the southern area where beaches again were experiencing decreased business because of Canada's restrictions on travel by its citizens to the United States.

"If the international situation does not become graver and continue to disrupt travel," said Mr. Greaton, "Maine probably will be able to count 1941 as equal to the best year of all time—1937—when visitors left $105,000,000 in the State."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; not quite so cool as last night; lowest temperature near 60 degrees; Wednesday mostly cloudy followed by showers Wednesday night or Thursday; little change in temperature Wednesday; gentle to moderate east to southeast winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and continued moderately warm.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair but with considerable cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy followed by showers Wednesday night or Thursday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle southerly winds and fair weather tonight and Wednesday, except gentle to moderate easterly winds and broken cloudiness south of Portsmouth.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	73	New Orleans	78	94
Chicago	66	83	New York	65	80
Denver	56	57	Norfolk	69	76
Kansas City	68	86	Philadelphia	66	81
Los Angeles	62	86	St. Louis	67	88
Miami	79	85	San Francisco	58	72
Minneapolis	65	78	Washington	67	80

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 15.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:15 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Wednesday, 5:36 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:49 p. m.

80 New England Boys Arrive at Squantum Air Base to Train for Naval Aviators

Cent Increase In Milk Prices Is Forecast

The Boston hearing on the price of milk, held today by the State Milk Control Board, brought indications that the Board would raise the price a cent a quart, not simply in Boston, but in other markets throughout the State.

Edward L. Gallup, statistician for the Board, told the gathering in the Brighton High School that Boston has now a retail delivered price of 13 cents a quart, Worcester, 14, New York 15½, and Hartford, New Haven, and Providence 15. He also analyzed distributors' costs for raw material and handling as 13.11 cents, which he noted is more than they are getting at 13 cents.

From this and other data he concluded that producer prices through the Commonwealth should be raised and that cream prices also should be raised.

Increase Forecast

Judge James O'Brien, a member of the Board, later declared that milk prices should go up.

Conflict between producer and consumer interests immediately broke out on the opening of the hearing to witnesses.

John Brock, a veteran dairyman of Walpole, testified that his farm with 100 head of cows, which had been doing business for half a century, was losing money, as were other producers, and had gotten to the point where it would only take the drop of a hat to quit.

The consumer side, as initiated by Ruth Davidson and Mrs. Samuel Cauman, protested the prospective raise of one cent a quart. The former asked if milk dealers and distributors must have extra profit. Mrs. Cauman declared that consumer prices were already too high and beyond what the public could afford. She called the milk distribution system tremendously inefficient, and said that consumers were thinking of organizing and obtaining their milk direct from farmers.

Consumers' View

Both women were from the League of Women Shoppers, which, it was said today among women's organizations, is "extremely left wing." Several years ago the Communist Party here took on the milk problem as one of its major interests.

Milk dealers were on hand to present their arguments of higher operating costs. Outside of Boston, Lawrence and Lowell, where the Federal milk pricing machinery fixes what the producers get, the distributors are asking that the extra cent be split between the dealers and the producers. This was evidenced at hearings yesterday at Worcester, Pittsfield, and West Springfield. In Boston the dealer will not get more than an eighth of a cent raise, if that.

"Easier" Canadian Border Sought

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—A group of Senators from Canadian border States and Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine met today to discuss the possibility of seeking from Canada a relaxation of monetary exchange and travel restrictions imposed by the Dominion since it became involved in the war.

Senator Wallace H. White, (R) of Maine, and Governor Sewall told reporters that restrictions on spending in the United States by Canadian citizens and certain passport restrictions constituted a departure from the traditional state of a "free border" between the two countries.

Those who attended the meeting agreed to send a committee to negotiate with the State Department and Canadian officials for modifications of the regulations.

Cheney Brothers Grants Pay Boost

MANCHESTER, Conn., July 15 (AP)—A wage dispute between Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, and Local 63, Textile Workers Union of America was settled today with ratification of a contract which Union officials said would fatten the pay envelopes of 2,300 employees by $250,000 annually.

Terms of the one-year contract, announced after it had been approved by Union members, were reached last week at negotiations before the National Defense Mediation Board by representatives of the Union and the Company, which holds large Army and Navy contracts for parachute silk and other defense materials.

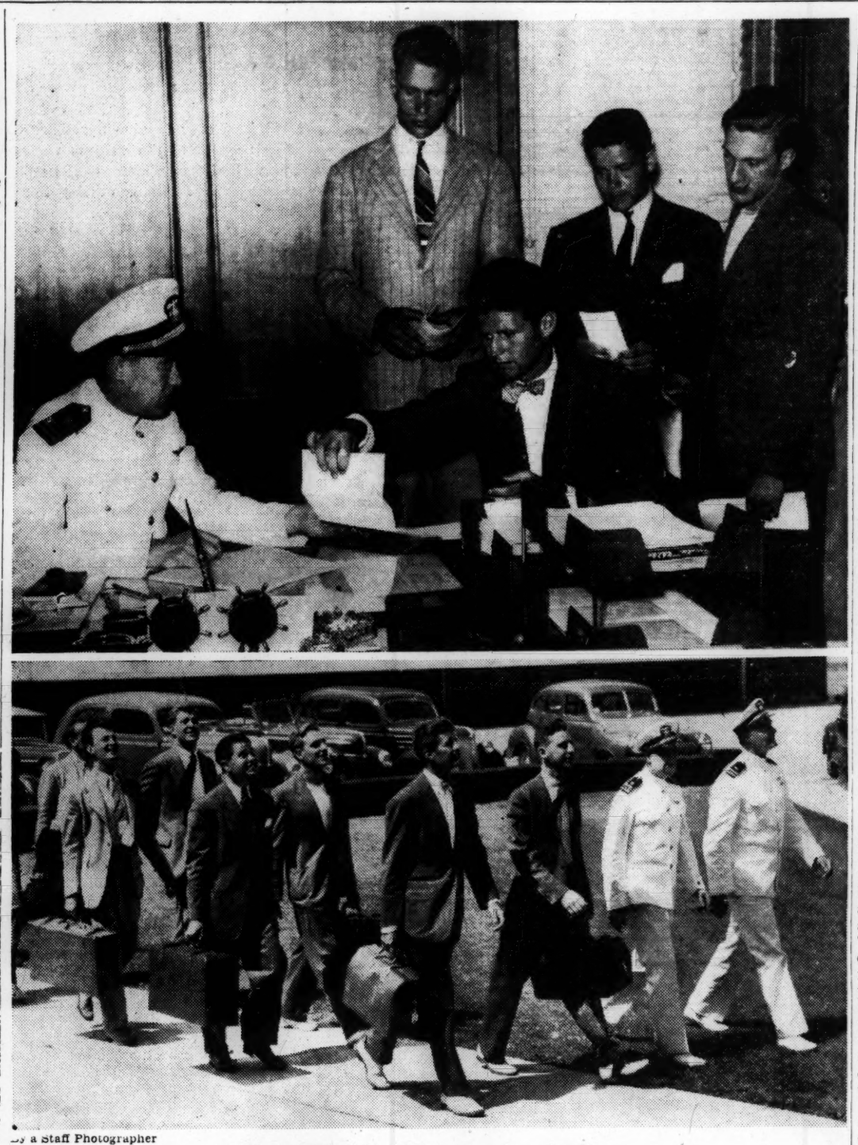
Robert A. Gundersen

RICHMOND, Mass., July 15 (AP)—Robert A. Gundersen, who for 10 years was among the first violins with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and a member of that organization since he was 17, passed on here last night.

Associated with the faculty of the Berkshire music center at Tanglewood, in near-by Stockbridge, he was summering in Richmond. He was Assistant Concert Master of the Boston Pops Orchestra.

A native of New Bedford, Mr. Gundersen displayed an early talent that won him a place in the famous orchestra under Director Karl Muck during the first World War.

At Tanglewood, Mr. Gundersen was in charge of strings in a music center orchestra. Besides being one of the most popular soloists in the Boston Orchestra, he was in demand in Boston as an instructor.



By a Staff Photographer

A New "Flock" of Airmen for the Navy

Top: Lieut. Commander T. A. Collins (U. S. N. R.) Senior Member Line Officer of the Flight Selection Board, receives the orders of Apprentice Seaman Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., at the United States Naval Air Station, Squantum, while several of his mates await their turn.

Bottom: The future airmen arrive at the Squantum Station. Front row, left to right: Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr.; Hugh Gray of Boston; Commander Collins; Lieut. Edward Brewer, member of the Flight Selection Board.

Young Kennedy and 79 Others at Squantum

Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., son of the former United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, reported at the United States Naval Air Station at Squantum this morning with 79 other New England youths to begin a seven months' course of training as Naval aviators.

Arriving at the Naval Air Station which sprawls over several hundred acres of made and filled land on the edge of Dorchester Bay, Apprentice Seaman Kennedy and his mates reported to the Officer of the Day, Lieut. Arthur Dzendolot, presented their orders, received their uniforms and equipment, were given a final physical check up, and by afternoon were ready for ground school classes—regular preliminary to flying.

The eldest son of the former Ambassador to Great Britain, who left Harvard Law School to sign up said this morning he joined the Navy because it had appealed to him since he was a youngster. He and his fellow apprentice seamen are in for the duration of the present emergency.

Today's group of potential Navy flyers were recruited from the 36 accredited New England colleges. Stickers on the luggage carried by the young men disclosed that Bowdoin, Brown, Dartmouth, Maine, Holy Cross, Amherst, and Boston University were represented.

The new men were assigned bunks in the student barracks where they will live during their month's stay at the Squantum Base.

By the end of this week, according to Lieut. (J. G.) Lyman E. Nivling, one of several flight instructors, the student flier Kennedy and his mates will have taken to the air. After a month's training during which time they will accumulate about 10 hours flying time, the men will be sent to Jacksonville, Fla., where the Navy makes a pool of the men from 16 Naval Stations throughout the country from which the cadets are sent to the large training stations at Pensacola or at Corpus Christi, Texas, or at Jacksonville.

At the successful completion of a seven-month course the cadets receive their wings and are commissioned as ensigns.

During their first month as apprentice seamen the future fliers are paid at the rate of $54 a month plus $1.50 a day. At the completion of the month and elevation to cadet grade they receive $105 a month plus quarters. As ensigns in the United States Navy Air Branch they have a salary of $3,450 a year which includes their quarters and a $500 annual bonus.

Qualifications for this branch are the same as for the Army Flying Cadets except that the Navy accepts no substitute for the requirement of two years of college training.

Other military and defense news from New England in brief:

Flying Fortress Moved—Five huge flying fortresses, of the Boeing V-14 type, will leave here today for Seattle, Wash., where they will undergo complete overhauling and modernization at the Boeing Aircraft plant, according to announcemnt by Brig. Gen. John B. Brooks, Commanding Officer of Westover Field.

Ordering cancellation of plans to have the four-motored Army bombers maneuver over the Connecticut Valley as part of a campaign to interest young men of the Nutmeg State in flying cadet training, General Brooks said that, instead, the planes will fly directly to the Pacific Coast for reconditioning.

It is believed that installation of the new leak-proof gasoline tanks, now a part of regulation Army aircraft equipment, will be one of the measures taken in thoroughly modernizing these planes which have been in Army use for about two years.

New England Governors Inspect—Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., today to inspect troops from his State now in military training at Camp Blanding and at Camp Wheeler, Ga. With the Governor were his wife and three children and his staff of military aides. Maj. Gen. Morris B. Payne, Commander of the 43rd (New England) Division, conducted the Governor and his party around the camp this afternoon. Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine and his staff are expected to arrive tonight. The two New England Governors will be guests of honor at the 43rd Division's first formal review tomorrow.

Boards Ready for Lottery—The 173 Massachusetts Selective Service Boards are ready, and every one of the new 21-year-old registrants—totaling 23,837 in the Bay State—has received a serial number from his draft board, in preparation for the national lottery to be held in Washington on Thursday evening.

The actual drawing will mean little, however. What the Board is most interested in is the official list of numbers pulled from the traditional goldfish bowl in sequence. This list will be mailed from Washington a day or two after the lottery.

Serial numbers are governed by the total number of registrants in each draft board. And the highest registration in any of the Boards was at No. 12, East Boston, which registered 411 men who became 21 years of age between Oct. 16, 1940 and July 1, 1941.

Alumium for Defense — Scrap metal dealers have been asked by Lee Witney, State Director of the Aluminum for Defense drive, to refrain from purchasing aluminum during the period of the drive from July 21 to 29. Mr. Witney conferred with Milton Levenson, Dorchester metal expert, and through him sent his request to the dealers. "I think it would be a patriotic gesture in these perilous times," Mr. Witney said, "for every dealer to refuse to purchase scrap metal during the week in which we are calling on every citizen of the Commonwealth to contribute to our Massachusetts quota of 1,000,000 pounds." The Massachusetts quota should be about 1,000,000 pounds he said.

Sacred Cod Deferred—The famous cod that hangs in the House chamber of the Massachusetts Legislature has been deferred from defense service. Lee Witney, head of the Bay State's aluminum for defense collection drive, heard that the model fish hanging in the House of Representatives was constructed of aluminum and asked that it be donated to the cause. But—Speaker Christian Herter told the House that the cod was put together 43 years before aluminum was discovered. He added that another cod, possessed by the State Senate, was constructed more recently. The House passed Mr. Witney's request along to that body.

Devens Airport Dedicated — Less than four months after construction began, the Fort Devens airport will be dedicated today with Army bombers dropping notes of greeting to the 152nd Observation Squadron, which will make its home at the new field. Laid out on a natural plateau of 186 acres, the field has one runway 5,200 feet long and two 3,000 feet long. Each is 150 feet wide. A steel and concrete hangar will house the squadron's 13 plane. Behind the hangar are barracks, mess hall, day room, and other buildings of wooden construction.

Graduated Income Tax Plan Loses

The Massachusetts House and Senate, meeting in joint session today, rejected a proposed amendment to the State Constitution to permit adoption of a graduated State income tax to replace the present flat rate system.

Although the joint session voted 126 to 102 in favor of the amendment, the majority did not obtain sufficient votes to meet the constitutional requirement that such amendment receive the approval of at least a majority of the elected members of the Legislature. In the present Legislature 141 members constitute a majority.

Today's joint session was held to rectify a parliamentary tangle that occurred at a previous joint session at which four other proposed constitutional amendments were approved, including one for a return to annual legislative sessions. These four amendments will now go to the 1943 session for another vote and if then approved will be submitted to the voters at the November, 1944, State election.

At the previous joint session last week, the Legislature voted 136 to 84 in favor of the graduated income tax amendment. Senator Angier L. Goodwin, Republican, of Melrose, president of the Senate and presiding officer of the joint session, immediately ruled that the amendment had been approved and it was sent to the Legislature for further action.

After the session, opponents of the graduated income tax, challenged Senator Goodwin's ruling, saying that the 136 votes were not a majority of the elected members. The only way to obtain the required majority was to count the five affirmative votes included in pairs on the question. Senator Goodwin, after first stating that these five votes could be counted with the 136 votes, reversed his ruling and said they could not be counted. Therefore the graduated tax measure had been defeated.

Representative Harry Kalus, Democrat, of Boston, sponsor of the graduated tax measure, immediately demanded a new session so that he could move for reconsideration of the previous vote. After a lengthy conference, legislative leaders agreed that a joint session should be held to solve the parliamentary mix-up.

Submarine Base Walkout Ends After One Day

GROTON, Conn., July 15 (AP)—A one-day walkout which halted work on a construction project at the United States Navy's submarine base here ended today when 85 carpenters, truck drivers, and laborers returned to their jobs.

Meanwhile, however, 150 workmen quit their jobs at two nearby defense housing projects in what Joseph Stanley, Business Agent for Local 547, International Hod Carriers and Laborers' Union, termed unauthorized strikes.

The submarine base workers went on strike July 14, claiming the constructor, the F. H. McGraw Company of Hartford, Conn., had broken a promise to increase the carpenters' hourly wage scale from $1.12½ to $1.37½ an hour and raise truckmen and laborers from 65 to 75 cents an hour.

Harry W. Matthews, Project Superintendent for the McGraw Company, denied his company had promised the men the wage raises and said they had returned to work without gaining their demands.

Mr. Stanley, stating that the two housing strikes were called without union sanction, said he ordered the men to "go back to work or leave the field." The workers recently planned to ask an hourly wage increase from 65 to 75 cents for laborers and 75 to 85 cents for hod carriers.

Hopes Rise for Federal Aid To Boston's Traffic Artery

Possible grant of Federal defense road funds to help build the proposed central artery elevated highway across downtown Boston was being considered today at conferences between Joseph Barnett, engineer for the Federal Bureau for Roads and Boston City officials Mr. Barnett is in Boston, following Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's recent visit to Washington to get Federal aid for the project.

Although the Federal Government's decision on the possible use of defense funds is not yet made, Mr. Barnett was understood to have been favorably impressed with data presented by City officials, and to have expressed the opinion that the project is far from being too ambitious. He said the City's highway development plan should be expanded. Extension of the proposed elevated highway to the edges of the City should be considered, Mr. Barnett is said to have commented.

Phases of Defense

Delay in trucking of supplies and transportation of workers to the Charlestown Navy Yard and to South Boston Army Base and naval facilities is being advanced by City officials as a reason why the central artery should be a part of the defense road network.

Mr. Barnett has been told that a 1941 traffic count by Phillip T. Desmond, engineer for the Boston Traffic Commission, discloses increasing traffic congestion in downtown Boston. During a typical 17-hour day, 344,000 cars entered the "inner cordon," which included the area bounded by Stuart Street, Charles Street, and the waterfront as compared with 314,000 cars in 1938 and only 170,000 in 1927.

Tours City; Luncheon Tomorrow

Following an initial conference with City planning, highway, and transit officials, Mr. Barnett was taken on a tour of the City to see traffic conditions.

A luncheon for the Washington visitor will be held tomorrow noon at the Parker House. Expected to attend are members of the City, Metropolitan, and State planning boards; State Commissioner of Public Works, Herman A. MacDonald; City Corporation Counsel, Robert Cutler, and City, Highway, Bridge and Transit officials.

Mr. Barnett is expected to remain in town until Thursday, when he may confer with Mayor Tobin, personally, depending upon the latter's return from Cincinnati, Ohio.

Luxury Sales Tax Proposal Appears Headed for Defeat

Continued from Page 1

$25 a week. A 2 per cent gross income tax was also recommended, as well as a 5 per cent tax on meals over 65 cents.

Mr. O'Donnell urged legislative resurrection of a proposed State lottery as a complete solution to the State revenue problem. He insisted that the people at the November, 1940, election gave the Legislature a direct mandate to liberalize old-age assistance and to establish a State lottery. Although the State lottery was killed by the Legislature several months ago, Mr. O'Donnell suggested that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall could revive the measure by a special message.

Lined up against liberalization as well as new tax proposals were the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Retail Trade Board, the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, the Taxpayers' Federation, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, and numerous other organizations.

Claude L. Allen, legislative counsel of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, declared the pending measure "proposes an unnecessary liberalization of the old-age assistance law. With national defense claiming an ever-increasing proportion of our income in federal taxes, the added burden of cost of this liberalization cannot be afforded."

Add $10,000,000

Pointing out that the proposed liberalization would add $10,000,000 to the total cost of old-age assistance annually, Mr. Allen said "whatever method of taxation is proposed for meeting the State's share of this enormously increased cost, we are not warranted in assuming this additional burden at this time."

Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, attacked the 3 per cent "luxury" sales tax as "grossly unfair to consumers and business." He further charged "it is another attempt to lay the foundation for a more general and permanent sales tax in spite of the fact that such legislation is uneconomic, unjust and unnecessary."

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, and Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, favored the luxury sales tax, saying that if monthly benefits are to be increased to a $40 minimum, a new source of revenue must be found.

Commissioner Long, who has advocated a sales tax annually since 1930, said the luxury tax has been so drawn as "not to destroy the economy of Massachusetts." He added that the tax would be levied upon goods purchased only "intermittently." The Commissioner estimated $4,500,000 would be produced in the first year and later it would bring in $5,500,000 annually.

Senator Nicholson said "there is no other place to hook this on other than upon the purchasers of specific articles. If you are going to boost the payment you have to take it from sources which haven't been taxed before."

Proponents Heard

Several proponents of liberalization opened today's hearing. Mr. O'Donnell insisted that the needy aged are not responsible for the necessity of increased taxes. He pointed out that the cost of other governmental services is increasing.

He claimed that "no luxury sales tax is needed for old -age assistance," and declared that the money necessary to pay the increased cost of old-age assistance should come out of the State general fund.

John J. Taffe, of Salem, a retired sea captain, proposed the 2 per cent gross income tax. He warned the legislators that if they disregarded "the direct mandate of the people" for liberalization they would face defeat at the next election. He shouted, "We claim to be a democracy but we are not a democracy when members of the Legislature can disregard the vote of 900,000 people."

John F. Kelly, of the State committee on old-age pensions of The Fraternal Order of Eagles, opposed the sales tax but favored liberalization. To finance the increased cost, he proposed State taxation of gasoline used by aircraft and pleasure boats which, he said, would produce $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 a year.

"Political Quackery"

Opposing a luxury sales tax and others proposed for the financing of liberalization of old age assistance, Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, charged that "political quackery lies behind attempts to boost the minimum monthly benefit from $30 to $40.

"The concern of many of the backers of this legislation is votes, not old age assistance," he declared in a prepared statement.

"Massachusetts now has the most liberal old age assistance law in the country. Payments are made on the basis of need and need alone. There is no maximum and there is a minimum of $30 a month."

"The attempt to write into the law a rigid $40 minimum is an effort to make a political football of old age assistance. It is the beginning of patchwork amendments that can lead only to the ultimate breakdown of our present sound program for the care of the needy aged."

He pointed out that although average payments in California and Washington are higher than Massachusetts, no one can receive "more than $40, regardless of need," in those states.

Glorified Poll Tax

My Joyce continued his attacks by stating:

"The pending proposals to pay for this legislation by means of a glorified poll tax, a tax on the bettors rather than the operators of dog tracks, a five per cent levy on meals over 65 cents, and a gift tax stand as final acts of political knavery."

The Boston Municipal Research Bureau also opposed liberalization of old age assistance, and the proposed taxes to produce the revenue to meet the additional cost. The Bureau, in a bulletin issued by Richard A. Atkins, Acting Secretary, argued that the $40 minimum proposed threatens to heap new burdens on real estate taxpayers.

Massachusetts payments, the Bureau argued, are 40 per cent above the nationl average.

Voluntary Cut In Private Use Of Gas Sought

Methods to bring about a voluntary reduction in the consumption of gasoline in Massachusetts as part of a Nation-wide program, are being studied today by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall placed in the hands of the Committee a request from Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and National Oil Administrator, asking that Massachusetts co-operate in a gasoline consumption reduction program.

Along with the letter from Mr. Ickes, Governor Saltonstall sent a report by John P. McBride, Director of the State Division on the Necessaries of Life, that gasoline dealers, representing 25 per cent of the dealers in Massachusetts, were ready to agree to gasoline station hours of 7:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. to reduce consumption of gasoline.

The Committee will consider the 6:30 p. m. closing possibility along with other means of bringing about a voluntary reduction in the use of gasoline.

Meanwhile, the Governor wrote to Mr. Ickes asking for specific proposals in the Nation-wide program. Although specific recommendations were to have been included in Mr. Ickes' letter they were not received at the Governor's office. However it has been indicated that Mr. Ickes proposed the arrest of drivers that make "jack rabbit" starts at traffic lights, that speeds be reduced, and that the automobile owners volunteer to carry friends to work.

This afternoon Governor Saltonstall and J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, planned to confer on the gasoline situation.

It is understood that some Massachusetts officials believe the proposals of Mr. Ickes will not bring about a gasoline saving of 20 per cent, as the Secretary estimated. Therefore the Public Safety Committee will attempt to find other means to reduce use of gasoline in Massachusetts, it is reported.

Gasoline and oil sales sharply curtailed in Canada: Page 7.

N. E. Workers Get $600,000 In Back Wages

Nearly 20,000 New England workers benefited to the extent of more than $600,000 during the first half of 1941, by back wages paid through the intervention of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, Robert P. Dolan, Acting Regional Director of the Division, announced today.

The money, much of which flowed into the channel of trade in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, represented the difference between what these workers were paid by their employers and what they were due to receive under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Back wage adjustments were made to Oct. 24, 1938, when the Wage-Hour Act became effective. Practically all of this money was spent immediately, Mr. Dolan believes.

The payments made in the different states follow:

State	Amount	Employees
Maine	$94,662.56	2,991
Massachusetts	389,888.75	12,501
New Hampshire	50,529.29	1,934
Rhode Island	38,588.44	1,358
Vermont	45,878.77	1,103

Augusta by Air Shut Off for Time

Air passenger service to and from Augusta, Maine, has been suspended temporarily on account of airport construction, which will probably close the airport for commercial transport operations until late October or early November, it was announced by Northeast Airlines.

An extensive reconstruction and improvement program which has been begun by governmental officials at the airport is expected to be completed by that time, it was said.

Old-Age Aid Liberalization Has Hearing

By a Staff Photographer

Luxury Sales Tax Proposal Attacked by Leaders

A proposed 3 per cent "luxury" sales tax, to finance greater old-age assistance benefits in Massachusetts, met stiff opposition today from trade and tax representatives in a hearing before the House Committee on Ways and Means at the State House.

Left to right: Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, who favored the tax; Thomas M. Joyce, Asst. Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, and Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of Boston Retail Trade Board, both of whom opposed the tax.

U. S. and Canada Discuss Defense

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—A group of Canadian and American officials and economists began pooling ideas today on the joint economic program for the United States and Canada which was suggested in the "Hyde Park declaration" of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

The Canadian section of the Joint Economics Committee arrived in the capital yesterday to open a two-day initial session with the American branch. The committee grew out of the joint statement issued by the heads of the two Governments in a meeting at Mr. Roosevelt's Hyde Park home last spring in which they discussed the question of "prompt and effective utilization" of North America's productive facilities.

Spokesmen for the Canadian section explained at a press conference that the Joint Committee was formed primarily to study:

Ways by which defense efforts could be made more effective through co-operation and interchange of materials.

A long range program that might tend to forestall or at least lighten post-war economic maladjustments in the two nations.

It was understood one of the functions of the Committee would be to work out some of the technical and financial details set forth in broad terms in the Hyde Park declaration. The Roosevelt-Mackenzie King statement expressed the hope that Canada could supply this country with $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 worth of defense material during the next year.

Canadians who came for the two-day session were Dr. George Bouchard, Assistant Deputy of Agriculture; Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, Assistant Deputy in the Department of Finance; Alex Skelton, head of research for the Bank of Canada, and Dr. H. F. Angus of the Department of External Affairs. The Canadian Section Chairman, R. A. C. Henry, adviser to the Minister of Economics and Supply, an organization that parallels the United States' Office for Production Management, was unable to be present.

United States members are William L. Batt, OPM official; Harry D. White, director of Monetary Research of the Treasury; Alvin H. Hansen, of the Federal Reserve Board, and E. Dana Durand, of the Tariff Commission. Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle is expected to sit in at the talks.

Strike Closes One Steel Plant; Another in South Is Averted

By the Associated Press

A labor dispute closed the main plant of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation at Ecorse, Mich., today, but a strike threat was lifted from the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, the South's largest steel producer.

As pickets of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (Congress of Industrial Organizations) patrolled the gates of the Great Lakes concern, Sergeant Alvin Gilman of the local police told reporters "There's a strike going on." The plant is working on defense goods.

The union, however, made no announcement of a strike and Orville Kincaid, S. W. O. C. organizer, said the management had agreed to sign a contract at 2 p. m. tomorrow but that the workers refused to wait. Company officials issued no statement.

Warren, Ohio—A strike tied up production at the Copperweld Steel Company, although a C. I. O. organizer described the walkout as unauthorized. Two hundred pickets were on duty at the plant where 2,000 men normally are employed.

Harry Wines, C. I. O.-S. W. O. C. organizer, declared that no strike vote had been taken and that the walkout was unauthorized. The workers, he said, were demanding that the company rehire 12 foremen who, workers claimed, had quit rather than carry out company orders to discharge 30 men.

The company makes steel alloys. Most of its production is for national defense uses.

Birmingham, Ala.—Some 2,200 office and technical workers (C. I. O.) employed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company had threatened to cease work as a result of a wage dispute and throw a picket line about the company's plants, but a union spokesman announced that the workers canceled their strike deadline when Secretary of Labor Perkins certified the dispute to the National Mediation Board.

Union officials said a 10-cents-an-hour increase was sought over the present scale. Wages now range from $75 to $170 a month, they said, with an average of about $100. The firm employs a total of about 25,000 workers.

Washington — The Mediation Board has begun an inquiry into a strike called by American Federation of Labor United Automobile Workers at the Sealed Power Corporation, Muskegon, Mich., for wage increases and a union shop. The present wage scale has not been disclosed.

Meanwhile Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the Federal Conciliation Service, attempted to negotiate a settlement of a strike called by A. F. of L. Electrical Workers at the Gulf States Utilities Company, Baton Rouge, La. The union seeks recognition as bargaining agent.

Pittsburgh—Clifton C. Caldwell, a business agent for the A. F. of L. Retail Food Stores Employees Union, announced a strike of 2,100 clerks of 300 Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company stores in nine western Pennsylvania counties. The union wants a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour. Mr. Caldwell said the clerks now average $18 a week and part-time employees 32 cents and hour.

Seattle—A. F. of L. Union officers reported a contract with the highest war bonus yet provided in a maritime contract—$500 for each seaman for each Russian port of call.

Ed Coester, Seattle agent for the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and Bert Coleman, agent for the Marine Firemen's Union, said the contract was signed for the American Trading Company's steamer American Star.

The ship cleared Seattle July 13 but is not expected to call at Russian ports on the present voyage. They said the figure compared with the usual payments of $50 per port plus $3 a day in Red Sea ports and $3 per day on Orient runs.

The union leaders said the American Star agreement also provides for the usual Orient bonus of $2 a day west of the 160th meridian, with a $150 bonus for Orient ports.

Hollywood: Walt Disney Studio rejected Government efforts to arbitrate a 48-day strike of its cartoonists and simultaneously Gunther Lessing, General Counsel for the Studio, said the National Labor Relations Board actions "almost warrant congressional investigation."

Members of the Screen Cartoon Guild had just voted to accept a mediation offer of Dr. John R. steelman, Director of the Labor Department's Conciliation Service.

Detroit: The U. A. W.-C. I. O. and the U. A. W.-A. F. of L. agreed formally to share a portion of their respective titles.

By mutual consent, the rival branches of the United Automobile Workers decided to end lengthy litigation begun in January, 1939, when the Homer Martin-George Addes factions of the original U. A. W. split.

The U. A. W.-C. I. O. is headed by R. J. Thomas with Mr. Addes as Secretary, while the U. A. W.-A. F. of L. now has Irvan Carey as President and Jerry Aldred as Secretary.

Auto Workers Call for Parley To Discuss Curtailment Issue

DETROIT, July 15 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations proposed today an immediate conference among Government, labor and management representatives to meet problems arising from curtailment of automobile production.

The 1942-model auto production, reduced because of national defense, has created a "threat of economic dislocation and unemployment," said a statement by the union international executive board, concluding a five-day session. The board proposed the conference in a resolution which recommended a 10-point program. It included:

1—Adoption of the "Philip Murray" plan to assure maximum use of steel production facilities.

2—Diversion of steel and other defense materials from non-defense industries to relieve pressure on the automobile industry.

3—Government assistance and encouragement in development of satisfactory substitutes for such materials.

4. Staggering of automobile production curtailment over sufficient period of time to complete desired retooling.

5. Co-ordination of tooling facilities throughout the industry to assure maximum use of skilled help.

6. Transfer of workers to defense jobs on a seniority basis within a community.

7. Protection of seniority for such workers.

8. Co-ordinate a training program for defense workers with the staggered production curtailment program.

9. Keep defense wage rates comparable with those in industry.

10. Placements of defense contracts in consideration of the foregoing points.

The executive board criticized both Government and industry for what it termed failure to recognize the advice of labor leaders before this on auto curtailment.

Can you use a

MILLION DOLLARS

for a few days?

A new kind of vacation pleasure . . . a million dollars' worth . . . is waiting for you at *Digby Pines* in Nova Scotia.

But don't get the idea that this spacious, good-looking manor-house, this 70°-warm pool, this 18-hole championship golf course, tennis courts, private dock . . . are for millionaires only!

They're yours to enjoy at rates from $7 a day, double occupancy, including meals. Ask about special week-end and 8-day all-expense tours to Nova Scotia, from Boston, $79.05 and $46.05.

Ask *your travel agent* or any Canadian Pacific office — in Boston, L. R. Hart, 405 Boylston St., Commonwealth 5656.

Digby Pines

Canadian Pacific's Million-Dollar Country Estate, Digby, Nova Scotia

THE OUTDOORS ARE *REALLY GREAT* IN NEAR-BY

TAKE TOUR 5-B
To Salty, Down-East YARMOUTH
Leave Boston any Friday, to and including Sept. 5.
$34 UP
Two glamourous nights at sea and three full days at "Lakeside Inn" or "Grand Hotel" in the fascinating city of Yarmouth.
Write for illustrated cruise-tour folder

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

DO YOU realize that a short overnight trip on a luxurious "Eastern" steamship puts you right in the heart of some of the finest camping and fishing grounds in the world? From Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, east to Cape Breton Island are more than a thousand lakes, rivers and white-water streams abundant with battling trout and salmon.

Hundreds of clean, comfortable camps and lodges extend their hospitality. Competent guides are ready to pilot you through fragrant pine and spruce forests . . . to give you a first-hand picture of the wild life of this great unspoiled province.

In the deep-sea waters off Wedgeport and Liverpool, you find the fightin'est tuna along the Atlantic seaboard! And on out the southern shoreline, scores of sporty courses offer a haven to the golfer.

The shortest, most direct route to Nova Scotia is on a palatial "Eastern" liner. Only 14 hours from Boston. Good food and comfortable staterooms at modest prices. *Every American dollar is worth at least $1.10 in Canada.*

• American ships in American waters. Sailings Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M. (D.S.T.) from India Wharf, Boston. One-way fare to Yarmouth, $10. Rail connections at Yarmouth dock for Nova Scotia points, including Annapolis Valley and South Shore points.

TAKE ALONG YOUR CAR—Special low rates for automobiles accompanied by passengers.

TRAVEL NOW—PAY LATER in easy installments on our Travel Credit Plan.

Tickets: 24 Providence St. (Statler Office Building). Tel. HANcock 5810; 50 Franklin St., LIBerty 5586; India Wharf, HANcock 1700; or SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT.

Pioneering by Senior Scouts

Train in Nature's Primitive Haunts

Upper—Teaching boys how to pack burros for three-day trips into forests and mountains of Philturn Scoutcamp near Cimarron, New Mexico.

Lower—Boy Scouts of Troop Seven, Dallas, Texas, arriving at the Philturn camp for explorations of the wilderness.

Boy Scouts From 19 States Trek To New Mexico for Advanced Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Senior Scouts from all parts of the United States are converging on Philturn Rocky Mountain Scout camp in New Mexico this summer in greater numbers than in past years, the Boy Scouts of America announced today. More than 800 Scouts, representing 19 States, are exploring the primitive haunts of nature in the 35,857-acre camp, the gift of Waite Phillips, oil produced, last year.

The National Council of Boy Scouts of America, which owns the tract, makes sure that Philturn campers are experienced in the ways of the wild and have had sufficient training in camping and other scout work before coming to the camp because the Philturn area has been little touched by civilization.

"Here, deep in the heart of the primitive forest where wild life abounds and nature's wonders challenge the imagination, those Scouts whose experience and training have qualified them for this adventure in the wilderness will be able to have the experiences of our pioneer forefathers who established the traditions and historical background of this high country," a spokesman for the Scouts said.

The camp has been established not only to provide adventuresome camping experience for Senior Scouts, but also to be a base camp in the Southwest from which many points of national and historic interest may be visited by Scout troops and to provide facilities for camp leadership training.

Among the activities at Philturn, open all the year round under the direction of B. B. Dawson, are gold panning, explorations for Indian relics, horseback riding, pack trips, nature studies, and scenic walks and rides.

Manila Concern Ousts Germans

MANILA (AP) — Six Germans holding key positions in the Manila Gas Corporation were removed July 14 in a shakeup which was officially attributed to the international situation and the fact that the corporation is considered in a strategic industry.

Simultaneously, President Quezon summoned eight Socialist Mayors from Central Luzon and warned them that any act of disloyalty toward the United States or the Commonwealth Government would be dealt with sternly.

Americans and Filipinos eventually will replace the dismissed Germans, said Clifford P. Billings, Vice-President of the Islands Gas & Electric Company of New York, of which the Manila corporation is a subsidiary.

2,093 in South Carolina Face August Draft Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Approximately 2,093 South Carolinians are scheduled to be called for military service under the Selective Service Act during August, Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, State Director, has announced.

This call is the largest since inception of the Act and includes 1,458 whites and 635 Negroes.

Cyclone Fence
IRON-WIRE
RUSTIC WOOD
PRICES GLADLY QUOTED

SOMerset 3900
SECURITY FENCE CO.
440 SOMERVILLE AVE.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.
Providence, R. I. 925 Broad St. Williams 1500
Portland, Maine 181 State St. Tel. 4-1110

Peru-Ecuador Clash Called Work of Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—German agents operating in Peru and Ecuador provoked the recent border dispute between the two republics, Emilio Delboy, a member of the Peruvian Congress, said on his arrival here aboard the Santa Elena, of the Grace Line, from South America yesterday. Declaring that the Government and people of Peru have "nothing but good feeling" toward Ecuador, Senor Delboy voiced confidence that the dispute would be settled peacefully.

Augustin C. Arroyo, son of Dr. Carlos Arroyo Del Rio, President of Ecuador, was another passenger aboard the Santa Elena, coming here to take summer courses along with 31 Ecuadorian students at the University of Michigan. He said his country sought peace and voiced his belief that the controversy would be settled by peaceful means.

Senor Delboy charged that Nazi agents had distributed pamphlets at an anti-Ecuadorian demonstration in Lima, adding that the permit of the German-owned Lufthanse Airline had been revoked because of illegal boundary activities. He predicted that when the Peruvian Congress reconvenes on July 28, measures against illegal foreign activities would be tightened, voicing confidence that Peru could keep under control subversive activities within its own boundaries.

Officers of the Santa Elena reported that friendly relations existed among the 30 passengers on board from Peru and 50 from Ecuador despite the border incident involving their two countries.

Seven Chilean students on their way to the University of Michigan also arrived here aboard the vessel. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia received the Latin American students at summer City Hall yesterday afternoon.

Belgium-in-Exile Not to Seek Easing Of British Blockade

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Hubert Pierlot, Prime Minister of the Belgian Government-in-Exile, declared today his group would "do nothing to interfere with the British blockade of the Continent."

The blockade he described as a vitally-important war instrument, but said "We are trying to arrange some method of importing food to our poor country from the United States."

M. Pierlot said King Leopold of the Belgians, Germany's prize prisoner, has been asked by the Germans to assist in governing the kingdom.

"He has refused to collaborate in any way and declares himself a prisoner of war who cannot exercise his duties as King until he rules a free country," M. Pierlot said. "His example is followed by the people who constantly refuse to collaborate with the Germans in any way.

". . . The whole of Belgium continues to have an unshakable faith in victory," the Prime Minister said.

Watering the Garden in Hot Weather

An excellent hot-weather way of watering the garden is to place the hose close to the roots of the plants, minus its nozzle. Then turn on the faucet at only about half, so the water eases gently around the plants, soaking down into the roots. After a half hour or so of soaking move the hose to a new set of plants.

It's an excellent way of watering because there is no water wasted. You can place the hose right where you want it and it stays there with no artificial holding device. Little new plants are not laid to the ground by a forceful spray, foliage is not beaten, nor delicate petals ruined. It is particularly good for plants (perennial phlox) that are apt to mildew when watered from above. Furthermore, it does not wash off insecticide.

One cannot, however, condemn other forms of watering, for each has its own virtues. There is the circulating sprinkler which rotates ceaselessly, spraying a large area at a time. As you can leave the sprinkler on for hours without doing any damage, this is a particularly good type for lawns.

To Reach Far Corners

Sometimes nothing more than a stream from the hose nozzle will reach the far corners of your garden. Prop the hose against the rotating sprinkler or a large stone, or arrange it in the hose reel in that little projection which secures the nozzle when the hose is wound up. Then turn the nozzle to the length spray that reaches a particular corner, and direct the stream upwards so it falls as nearly like natural rain as possible. This is a fairly satisfactory way of accomplishing your task, but it needs to be watched so the hose doesn't fall, or so the wind doesn't shift and change the direction of the stream.

These ways are far better than holding the hose yourself and directing the water right at your plants. This method usually succeeds in watering foliage and flowers and only barely dampening the roots, which are after all, what need water the most. True, some plants absorb moisture through those parts which are above the ground, but most of them do their feeding through their roots. Water makes nitrogen and other necessary soil elements soluble so the plants can assimilate them.

However, too much moisture, resulting in soggy roots, is just as bad as too little. Most plants like their roots to dry out somewhat between drinks. That is why it is better to let the garden go for a time without being watered, and then doing a thorough job of it. Also, too frequent shallow waterings are apt to result in roots growing too near the top of the soil; and then, when they are forced to go without water, they dry out too easily.

Watering Can Satisfactory

For this reason new grass, and seedlings with delicate roots, will need more frequent attention than established plants. Keep new spots on your lawn covered with leafy branches until they are established, and give a light sprinkling of water every evening.

Nothing is quite so satisfactory as the watering can for newly set out plants and seedlings. But again, direct the spray around the roots instead of on the plant itself, and be sure you supply enough of a drink. In watering newly set out shrubs, remove the spray end of the watering can, or water slowly with a bucket around the base of the shrub. An excellent idea is to leave a depression around the base of the shrub so it can hold enough water to soak down into the roots.

It is of course, unwise to water when the sun is beating down upon your garden, because wet flowers and foliage burn so easily It is said that the drops of water act as magnifying glasses to intensify the sun's heat. Early morning is better than late evening, but one can follow the shade around the yard, watering each spot as the sun leaves it in late afternoon. The hottest part of the day is over then, yet the plants will have time to dry off before night falls.

—E. S. P.

(A Tuesday Feature)

Britain's Writers Ennobled by War

In Britain Today

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In England

It isn't easy to give a satisfactory account of the various ways in which the writer has been affected in England during this war.

Superficially it can be said at once that he has been very badly injured, indeed, but then the superficial view is the wrong one always.

What seems to have happened to him, or, as is often the case today, her? He is, you might say, at vanishing point. The newspapers are cut down to thin news-sheets. The outside "article" writer is, unless he is a war specialist, simply not in demand at all. The reviewers of books, the dramatic critics, the art critics, are almost over the horizon. The weekly sophisticated papers have only two living examples left: "The Spectator" and "The New Statesman." Only two papers remain whose business is with literature, the gallant little "John o' London" and the "Times Literary Supplement." "Punch" has excellent drawings. Its letterpress appears to me pitiful.

And what about books, new books, reprints of old books? Because of ever-increasing paper shortage and the taking for war service of key men from publishing houses, new books will be fewer and fewer. Nor does that mean that they will be better and better. Quite the opposite, for publishers when they must choose, will select the probable best-seller, and the young new authors, all-important for the future, will be neglected.

Clamor for Reading Matter

The irony of this is that never in my long memory, can I recall such a clamor for reading matter as there is at present. Libraries are worked overtime, publishers are harassed, bookshops are crowded.

But the real question that this article asks is still unanswered. What of the writer? How is he faring? A great number of his kind are absorbed into the Forces and, being young, enterprising, adventurous, are gaining in present experience future literary glories.

The English writers who have passed over to America and stayed there are regarded here now with bitter antagonism. That seems to me silly in a country that is fighting for freedom. But what these English poets, novelists, philosophers are missing is a marvelous, inspiring experience. They can never, after this war, be in quite the same world as their fellow writers who have remained here. They will, always, in some sort be exiles.

But, of course, not all writers here are out of writing luck. Some books are booming—a good new novel like Charles Morgan's "Voyage" has a larger, more resounding success than it would have in peacetime because it has fewer rivals. Some authors who have written long novels, some historians like Trevelyan and Arthur Bryant, some of the newer poets like T. S. Eliot and Stephen Spender are winning more general attention than they ever have before.

I would say that in general most authors under 40 are in some sort of war service and so have sustenance and new experience. The other authors are often established enough to be certain of their next book's publication.

Writing for Writing's Sake

Money in general, and this is an important point, is receiving an altogether different approach. Taxation is now so heavy and must be heavy for so many years ahead that no writers will ever be rich again—for at least half a century. This levels everyone up. If you write a book now you write it because you want to write it. More than likely it will never be published. Altogether there is, I think, a purer, more aesthetic atmosphere around the writer. This war is a great evaluer. After a severe Blitz you feel a kind of nobility in the general air!

Moreover we suffered from 1920 to 1939 here in England a dreadful malaise in our intellectual writing. Joyce, Aldous Huxley, D. H. Lawrence were fine writers, but what pessimists, mockers of the ordinary man, atheists!

This war is giving us a grand sense of the size of life and the heroism of the ordinary man. For 20 years Rupert Brooke's "1914 Sonnets" sounded absurdly falsely sentimental. Their reality has returned with the other realities. God has returned, not pleasantly, nor hopefully, not without blood and tears and sweat, but the spiritual lord of a spiritual life.

So, although the writer may be, for the moment limited, may find it difficult to place his articles or publish his books, there is growing around him a larger, more spacious air, a braver new world, a constructive aspiring life instead of a destructive despairing one.

'In Britain Today'

The story of the people of Britain — cross sections from all walks of life in the embattled nation — is being told in the current series, of which the accompanying article is the eighth.

Today's story was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Sir Hugh Walpole, shortly before he passed on. It was undertaken by Sir Hugh for specific inclusion in the series: "In Britain Today."

Combat Plane Speedup Urged

LOS ANGELES, July 15 (AP)—Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, of the Army Air Corps, said yesterday the Army is turning out pilots at the rate of 500 every five weeks, but that combat plane production was far too slow.

General Breet accompanied William S. Knudsen of the Office of Production Management on an inspection tour of the Vultee Aircraft plant.

Pleased with the showing on training planes, General Brett commented:

"The training program is turning out 12 times as many pilots as it did a year ago. We're getting about 500 more pilots every five weeks. They're going into these trainers, of which we're getting plenty.

"But combat plane production is far too slow as yet. If we could get combat assembly lines like these trainer setups it would be wonderful."

Asked about recent congressional criticism of the OPM, which he heads with Sidney Hillman, Mr. Knudsen snapped:

"You can't accelerate defense with legislation. You have to work with manufacturers, industry, labor and so on. Co-operation all along the line, you might say."

Noting Vultee's employment of nearly 200 women on assembly lines, Mr. Knudsen commented:

"Women can play an invaluable part in the defense program. I saw lots of them in an instrument plant in Minneapolis, and on intricate fitting and handling of materials, I presume they are better than men."

At the Norris Stamping Company, Kenneth T. Norris, President, handed Mr. Knudsen a shiny brass 105 millimeter howitzer cartridge case, the millionth turned out since the plant was built less than a year ago.

"You're doing a real job here," Mr. Knudsen acknowledged.

Junk Neutrality Act—Glass

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Carter Glass, Democratic Senator from Virginia, called today for immediate repeal of the Neutrality Act, to re-establish freedom of the seas for American shipping, and show Hitler that "we are not afraid" of him.

The Act bars American merchant ships from combat zones fixed by the President, and Senator Glass, in his first interview since his recent election as President pro tempore of the Senate, said "we ought to wipe that thing off the statute books and throw it in the waste basket.

"It never should have been passed at all," the Virginian asserted. "It gave up the freedom of the seas, for which we had been fighting since the beginning of the Nation.

"It was passed because a lot of people were afraid of Hitler. We should tell him now that we are not afraid."

Repeal of the act would clear the way for ships under the American flag to carry goods into British ports, and although Mr. Glass did not couple the two ideas directly he declared that the United States "should take any steps necessary to see that our war materials are delivered to Great Britain."

Red Leader Calls For National Unity

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Robert Minor, Acting Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, called on Americans last night for national unity to defeat Adolf Hitler, and added a plea for the release from prison of Earl Browder, the party secretary.

In an address prepared for delivery over a local radio station, Mr. Minor declared that the defeat of Hitler was the all-important issue before the American people and especially American labor.

"The common issue that should and can unite all sections of the population is the security and defense of our American nation and the defeat of German fascism," he said.

The Communist Party, he asserted, was gratified at the decline in the number of strikes and said much "nonsense" had been uttered concerning the Communists' relation to the strikes.

Mr. Minor said the release of Browder, serving time on a conviction for misuse of a passport, was "one of the greatest needs for the great democratic struggle of the American people against Nazi enslavement."

Churchill Receives American Nurses

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Prime Minister and Mrs. Winston Churchill today received 16 Harvard Field unit nurses at 10 Downing Street. Nine of the young women were passengers on a torpedoed ship.

"Thank God, you are safe and thanks for the generous impulses which brought you all over here," Mr. Churchill said. John G. Winant, United States Ambassador, also greeted the nurses.

One of the women told reporters: "We never expected such a privilege and we are very grateful for everything that has been done for us since we landed."

Joyous Freedom Part of School Training

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—To set families aright, communities aright, and nations aright, freedom and affection must be elevated in human relations, according to the men and women whose profession is to train young children. These thoughts, kindled all discussions in classes, studios, and general sessions of the 48th annual convention of the Association for Childhood Education which has just been held here.

Challenged by the Association President, Miss Olga Adams of Chicago, to find a "sustaining philosophy" with which to handle the problems of the times, this convention came to grips with the basic and essential problems of humankind: fear, human will and tyranny, and a seeming lack of many things. It concerned adults' actions and the tomorrow of today's children, because it was recognized that most of the causes of world discord can be found and eradicated in each home, school, community, and nation.

Koehne

Miss Olga Adams

Former President of the Association for Childhood Education.

Emphasis on Freedom

Frequently these educational experts emphasized that nothing is wrong with children, but that children are individuals who cannot be fitted into a preconceived and arranged mold. Children must be protected from and emancipated from prejudicial, tyrannical, and limiting adult laws, it was said. They must be permitted and guided to live joyously, unselfishly, and with affection. This task the Association assigned to parents and teachers, cautioning against an interpretation of guidance as dictation.

Although there was an emphasis on freedom, this did not mean that parents and teachers should permit children to do what they please without regard for order or common sense unless in an attempt to teach an important lesson on the value of seeking mature advice. The teachers' concept of freedom, as expressed here, meant exclusively the freeing of human talents and capacities to be joyous. In such a freedom, discipline is an inherent part, because genuine enjoyment can be based only on what is good and useful, it was pointed out.

"We cannot permit the term 'discipline' to mean in our educational system or politics what it means in Nazi Germany, namely, the establishment of a one-idea order," declared Dr. T. V. Smith of the University of Chicago. "Democracy must affirm that there are other values equal to order. Disciplines must be pluralistic in order to achieve in our society the magnanimity of democratic ideals," he said.

Teachers and parents were cautioned against crushing or discouraging the quizzical, explorative, or adventuresome child. "Why worry about commas and periods or spelling in a young child's early efforts?" Dr. Carleton G. Washburne, Superintendent of Schools, Winnetka, Ill., asked. "Let the feelings, let the ideas come out. Don't bottle them up with finicky requirements," he urged.

"Never stop spontaneity," sums up the teachers' real attitude about practicing democracy in a classroom or at home. Dr. Washburne told of a little boy who defined the word "co-operate" as meaning "obey" because "in school when you don't do what the teacher wants, you are not co-operating."

Miss Lucy Gage of George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., called for more spiritual insight, more simplicity, and a greater search for joy to help make the world happier and better. "Is there anything calling more loudly in America or in the world today than an understanding of differences?" she asked. She blamed the desire for quick results and the pattern of "hurry, hurry, hurry" for home, school, community, and world problems. She would not turn time back nor would she give up useful mechanisms of the day. She would utilize more restraint and taste in depending upon them. The "out-of-gearness" of the world calls for a "re-creation within ourselves," Miss Gage said, of the childlike attitude, too concerned with exploring, too engaged in enjoying life, too busy to see any reason to hurry or to quarrel.

"When we approach this childlike absorbing interest we must know we are standing on holy ground," Miss Gage declared.

Challenge to Adults

In the convention studios, teachers learned how to free themselves of old restrictions which chain the human individuality. Here they learned the use of new and old materials, exchanged ideas, and gained some of the techniques of rhythmic dancing and creative art and writing.

The problem of movies, comic strips, and radio programs was handled at the convention. Teachers seemed agreed that children turned to the usual comic-strip idea of "art" because in it they could "live vicariously" the experiences in which they themselves had been frustrated. This challenges parents and teachers, it was brought out, to emancipate children to such an extent that frustrations do not occur and that joy is found in constructive pursuits.

The question of the solidarity of the Americas was explored. Teachers were urged to learn to love and to teach their students to love and understand the habits and customs of the people of all Latin-American nations. "We study about Eskimos, and neglect South America," it was brought out.

The 1941-42 officers of the A. C. E. are Miss Marjorie Hardy of Germantown Friends School, Philadelphia, President; Miss Mamie W. Heinz, Atlanta, Ga., Vice-President representing kindergartens; Dr. Helen Christianson, Los Angeles, Vice-President representing nursery schools; Miss Mary L. Heath, Memphis, Tenn., Vice-President representing primary grades; Miss Irene Hirsch, Buffalo, N. Y., Secretary-Treasurer; and Miss Mary E. Leeper, Washington, Executive Secretary.

Seattle Gives Up Its Pots and Pans

Wide World

Aluminum Drive Gets Auspicious Start in West

William S. Knudsen, head of the Office of Production Management, lent his aid in starting the drive for aluminum for defense in the Northwest, and he here in Seattle receives donated wares from Gov. Arthur B. Langlie of Washington (left) and in turn hands it to a bevy of "pretties" on the collection truck.

Danes Expect Nazis to Crack Under the Strain of Long War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Daily contact between the Danish and German people through trade and commerce in the past 15 months of Nazi occupation of Denmark has convinced the Danes that:

Germany will be defeated, notwithstanding present Hitler successes;

German businessmen, with trade "more than slack" are downcast and pessimistic;

The principal cities of Germany will never be able to face the ordeal that British cities already have faced;

The German people, living on fanatacism and propaganda, have a breakable spirit and will not be able to stand a long war;

But the Germans will continue to support Hitler because the country is at war.

These are the conclusions expressed by Danes in uncensored letters and confidential reports reaching the American Friends of Danish Freedom and Democracy in New York. The conclusions are based, in part, on reports brought back to Denmark by Danish merchants who were in Germany for the Spring Fair at Leipzig.

Loyal to Their King

According to the reports and letters reaching New York, King Christian is the real leader of the Danish people. All letters and reports confirm that the Danish people are standing behind their King and only direct royal appeals are at present preventing serious and widespread incidents of sabotage.

The government of Thorvald Stauning, on the other hand, is "bound hand and foot" the letters state while "Nazi pressure is being felt more and more." Mr. Stauning, the reports continue, is receding more and more into the background and his Government survives only by yielding to Nazi pressure. The Danish Nazi Party, the reports state, is of "no consequence."

The letters emphasize that the Danish Minister at Washington, Henrik de Kauffman, has become something of a national hero by his consistent course of independent attitude and especially by his action in negotiating the Greenland treaty with the United States. American protection of Greenland, the letters state, has "the complete approval" of the Danish people.

Sympathy for the United States, the reports indicate, is strong in Denmark.

Danish Press Suffers

The letters to the American Friends of Danish Freedom declare that few Danes read their newspapers any more for these are "now bursting with German propaganda."

One letter states that "when the newsboys shout in the streets: 'Papers, eight ore's worth of lies, four ore's worth of advertisements!' they are neatly summing up the peoples' opinion of the censored Danish press."

While the Nazis control press, radio and other means of communication, the Danes continue to listen to broadcasts from London, as well as from Sweden and the United States, particularly Boston.

The Danes report that in comparison to other Nazi occupied countries Denmark still holds a singularly "favored" position. But, says one letter, "the Germans are fooling nobody, least of all the level-headed Danes, who are well aware of Nazi designs to use Denmark as 'window dressing' in an attempt to show the world that living under Nazi 'protection' in a world on fire is not so bad after all."

Lear's Critics Hit By Legion Chief

SEATTLE, Wash., July 15 (AP)—The American Legion's National Commander criticized sharply yesterday the critics of Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear's disciplinary action against soldiers who "yoo-hooed" at shorts clad girls in Memphis.

Milo J. Warner, Toledo, Ohio, attorney, who is en route to Alaska to visit Legion posts, said he believed the men who were forced to make a 15-mile disciplinary march would feel the action was in their own interest.

"In later years," Mr. Warner commented in an interview, "they will laugh and joke about it, and no doubt they'll talk about the 'Old Man' with affection.

"From what I personally know of him, there is no abler man in the American Army when it comes to building morale in the young American soldier and instilling the high traditions of the service."

Of the national defense emergency, Mr. Warner declared that mustering selectees out of service at the end of a year under present conditions "would be the same as firemen quitting at the end of their shift while the fire was raging."

Iced Postum

An ideal summer drink for CHILDREN

Contains no caffein!

Ousted Consuls Will Sail Minus Bon Voyage Parties

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—The pride of the American merchant marine leaves tonight on a maiden trans-Atlantic voyage as strange as any in history.

Farewell parties are banned on the great drab-gray vessel that will sail for Lisbon with nearly 500 passengers straight into war-dangerous waters.

Aboard will be German and Italian consular officials and other agents of Axis Governments and their families who are quitting the United States by order of the State Department.

The ship is the 27,000-ton former Liner America—largest merchant vessel ever built in this country—which has been converted into a Navy transport and renamed the West Point.

Sailing time was scheduled for 3 p. m. (E. S. T.), but the mass departure of Axis nationals will be delayed pending the arrival of 16 German Consular representatives flying here from San Francisco.

The latter group, including Dr. Hans Borchers, Consul General at New York, and Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, who held the same post in San Francisco, planned originally to sail for Japan, but missed their boat while awaiting a British guarantee of safe conduct that came too late.

Charter Three Planes

In a last-minute dash to catch the West Point, they chartered three transport planes and took off shortly after 3 a. m. (EST), which, with the usual flying time of 18½ hours, should allow them to reach New York by 9:30 p. m. (EST).

They said the State Department had promised the liner would be held for them.

Another eleventh-hour development in the expulsion of the group which had been assured safe passage to Lisbon was the release last night of three Germans from Ellis Island.

The State Department turned loose Dr. Kurt Rieth, former German Ambassador to Austria, held on charges of violating the immigration laws, and Dr. Manfred Zapp and Guenther Tonn, German newspapermen accused of neglecting to register as foreign agents, so that all three could sail on the West Point.

Guard Against Demonstrations

Elaborate precautions have been arranged by the State Department and the New York police to prevent any demonstration or incident at sailing time: no one will be permitted either on the pier or on board the vessel for bon voyage parties, and once aboard the passengers will not be allowed to set foot again on American soil.

Among others sailing will be Dr. Herbert W. Scohlz, former Nazi Consul in Boston; Riccardo Moscati and G. D'Allagnol, Italian Consuls in Chicago, and Baron Edwar Spiegel, German Consul at New Orleans.

The West Point is expected to make the crossing in seven days.

It is scheduled to leave Lisbon July 25 with about 500 American consular employees and other United Statets citizens expelled from Axis countries.

Two German physicians arrested by immigration men at Jacksonville, Fla., on charges of overstaying their leave in this country arrived in New York to sail on the West Point. They were Dr. Herbert Schnitzler and Dr. Gerhard A. Brecher, the latter accompanied by his wife.

Lindbergh Speaks for Hitler, Ickes Charges in N. Y. Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—In one of the sharpest attacks yet made on Charles A. Lindbergh by a member of the Administration, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes charged here last night that the isolationist leader was a spokesman for the Nazi Party Line in the United States.

Secretary Ickes, who addressed a Bastille Day meeting sponsored by the France Forever organization at Manhattan Center, said Mr. Lindbergh waited to get the official Nazi propaganda viewpoint before making public his views on the Nazi-Soviet breakup and Hitler's attack on Russia.

The address, almost half of which was devoted to vigorous criticism of Mr. Lindbergh, and indirectly of Mrs. Lindbergh for her alleged reception of totalitarianism as "The Wave of the Future," was applauded by 2,000 persons and carried over the airwaves by Station WMAC.

Denouncing all "Nazi scuttlefish," who, he said, pour ink on the truth so as to black out the light of freedom, Secretary Ickes said:

"Let me give you a recent example. Soon after Hitler once again had broken his solemn pledge and treacherously attacked his Russian ally, Ex-Colonel Lindbergh was asked what he thought of it. Sententiously he replied: 'A very, very unusual development. It is something that requires profound analysis.'

"It was clear that Lindbergh did not have his cue. Cautious man that he is, he did not want to say the wrong thing. So he posed as a heavy thinker, making an effort to concoct an effective apology for this latest flowering of Hitler gangsterism. Nine days passed, during which the Nazi Party line was worked out and the official Nazi propaganda was handed out in Germany to Hitler mouthpieces and Nazi fellow-travelers all over the world. Then arose the Knight of the German Eagle and offered this Nazi Party Line to the country.

"This is what Mr. Lindbergh said. Listen carefully. He said that Hitler had gone to war against Poland because the British and French forced him to. He said that Hitler had been forced to attack France and Britain because—believe it or not—the British would not permit him to attack Russia.

"In other words, Hitler would have us believe, via Lindbergh, that the English people and the French have been undergoing horrible sufferings in order to protect Mr. Stalin and to prevent Russia from being invaded."

Mr. Ickes said it was strange Mr. Lindbergh should denounce Russia and Britain for finding a common objective when he did not denounce Germany and Russia for "holding hands." On the contrary, according to the Lindberghs, Hitler and Stalin were then "riding the wave of the future," Secretary Ickes added.

"I have never heard this Knight of the German Eagle denounce Hitler nor Naziism or Mussolini or Fascism," Secretary Ickes continued. "I have never heard him raise his voice for any of the raped countries of Europe, not even for France, where, for a long period, he collaborated with Dr. Alexis Carrel, who is reputed to be a Nazi sympathizer, in developing an artificial heart. I could tell ex-Colonel Lindbergh where he could readily locate an artificial heart with the aid of an X-ray machine.

"I have never heard Lindbergh say a word of encouragement to the English for the fight they are so bravely making for Lindbergh's right to live his own life in his own way, as well as for their own right to do so. As a matter of fact, I have never heard Lindbergh say a word for democracy itself. Has any one of you?"

The audience answered, "No!"

La Guardia Bares Nazi Ruse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Hitler is today using well-intentioned citizens in the United States and Latin-America to launch a new Nazi peace drive, and a German high official in Washington already has transmitted the Nazi peace proposals to members of an organized American peace movement, according to Mayor La Guardia.

The Mayor gave this warning to 40 South American educators who stopped at the summer city hall here late yesterday en route to the University of Michigan. He refused to reveal the organization involved or give full details, but predicted that such information would be available in a few days.

Coincidentally, the German Embassy denied that any of its representatives had made any such proposals to anyone in America, while the State Department said it did not know of the proposals disclosed by Mayor La Guardia. The Mayor, however, said the peace plans had been broached to representatives of a peace movement with instructions that they be tried out and a foundation for their reception be prepared.

"In keeping with the plan," the Mayor continued, "statements have been made within the last few days in Italy and France—both countries being under domination of the Nazi Government—of the 'blood ties' with Central and South America. This is the forerunner of the so-called Hitler peace proposal, to take in and to control commercial, political and military life of Central and South America."

The Major peace plan, Mayor La Guardia said, contained a "sugar coating" in that it called for a United States of Europe, under which the various nations would have a limited autonomy, being permitted to speak their own language.

"Economic control would, however, be under supervisior of the Nazi Government," he added, "and all foreign affairs and foreign relations would be likewise. You can readily see what a sham such a plan is and how it would give to Hitler absolute domination of all Europe."

By this plan Germany would control the trade of Europe and thus gain a lever by which to control Latin American trade and eventually, world trade, the Mayor said. First commercial, then financial and finally military missions would be sent to Latin America, he added.

Wheeler Accuses

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana said yesterday that William R. Davis, an oil operator, had advised the Administration after a trip to Germany in 1940 that Field Marshal Hermann Göring of Germany and Premier Mussolini of Italy were willing to visit Washington to "make a peace" in the European war.

Senator Wheeler told reporters that on one occasion, Mr. Davis had written him that "Göring and Mussolini were willing to call on President Roosevelt and try to work out a peace."

"That was shortly after Poland had been taken," he added. "France and Belgium and other countries might have been saved if the President had followed up that proposal."

Commenting on a statement made by Mayor La Guardia in New York today that German peace proposals had been laid before representatives of a peace movement in this country, Senator Wheeler asserted he had heard of no proposals beyond those which he said had been presented by Mr. Davis.

U. S. Purchases 4 Italian Ships

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Edward H. Foley, Jr., general counsel of the Treasury, said yesterday that the Maritime Commission has purchased four of the Italian vessels immobilized in American ports.

He told of the purchases in explaining why they were not among the 15 Italian and one German ships gainst which the Secretary has begun confiscation proceedings.

The four ships are the Ircania and Confidenza at Jacksonville, Fla., the Colorado at Galveston, and the Clara at Savannah.

Altogether, Mr. Foley recounted, 27 Italian and two German ships were taken into protective custody on March 30. Besides the four which have been purchased and the 16 which the Treasury is seeking to confiscate without compensation, four more may be confiscated later after knotty legal problems have been solved. Five other ships apparently are not subject to forfeiture and will have to be bought if they are used by the United States.

(A Federal law provides, officials say, for confiscation without compensation in cases where vessels have been sabotaged.)

The five apparently not subject to confiscation include three ships at Norfolk, Va., whose crews were tried on sabotage charges and acquitted. The German ship Arauca at Port Everglades, Fla., which was not damaged, also was among the five.

Money in Circulation Shows Another Jump

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 15

The public's cash in pocket took another jump last month.

The Treasury yesterday said there was $9,612,038,124 of coin and currency in circulation on June 30, or an average of $72.39 per person. The month before, the average was $70.51 and a year ago it was $59.61.

Buffalo Group Hits Seaway As Economic Peril

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Representatives of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Niagara frontier vigorously opposed yesterday the $285,000,000 St. Lawrence Seaway, contending it was "economically unsound and would be disastrous to the entire economic structure of this country."

Urging the House Rivers and Harbors Committee to defer action on legislation to authorize the seaway until further studies were made, Fred M. Renshaw, Traffic Manager of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, declared:

"We contend that the savings in transportation costs that might accrue from a deep waterway to the sea are insignificant and far overshadowed by not only the costs of such a venture but by the damage that might be done to existing American transportation agencies."

He said development of the waterway would result in costly competition among lake ports to develop their facilities for handling foreign commerce. In addition, he said, it would expose existing American transportation agencies to unfair competition from foreign carriers.

H. L. Bodman, New York grain trader and representative of the New York Produce Exchange, said he believed that any savings in transportation costs on grain occasioned by the seaway would accrue to foreign buyers and not to the American wheat farmer.

Virginia Art Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Eleven oil paintings lent by the WPA Virginia Art Project have been placed on exhibition at Camp Lee in Service Club No. 1. Those paintings, representing the work of five Virginia artists, will remain hanging for the next two weeks and later will be replaced by an exhibit of water colors, according to Mrs. Lollie C. Whitehead, State supervisor of the Virginia arts program of the WPA.

N. Y. French Cheer Bastille Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Bastille Day was observed here yesterday by both the Free French adherents of General Charles De Gaulle and their sympathizers and a handful of supporters of the Vichy Regime. Highlights of these celebrations were a Free French reception at the Park Plaza Hotel at which Count Jacques De Sieyes, personal representative of General De Gaulle, and a mass meeting at Manhattan Center attended by about 4,000 persons.

Prof. Fred G. Hoffherr and S. A. Mokarzel, President of the Lebanon League for Progress were the chief speakers at the reception.

Speakers at the Manhattan Center meeting were Newbold Morris, President of the City Council; Dr. Frank Kingdon, Chairman of the New York Committee to Defend America, and Eugene J. Houdry, President of France Forever.

Another feature of the observance was a radiocast over the National Broadcasting Company's short-wave to France by Col. William J. Donovan, Federal Coordinator of Defense Information; Miss Eve Le Gallienne, Charles Boyer and Ferdinand Auberjouois, head of the National Broadcasting Company's French Section.

In another radiocast from Station WMCA, Henry Bernstein, French dramatist, attacked the Petain Regime, declaring that Marshal Petain was not merely a figurehead which the Germans could use, but a defeatist at heart and a secret, but violent, hater of democracy.

"He wanted France to drop the English alliance," Mr. Bernstein said. "He wanted France to submit to the German order, which he admired.

"Hitler's object was to retain the French Government in France, to prevent it from imitating the example of the noble governments of Poland, Norway, Holland and Belgium. If the French Cabinet had gone to Algeria, as it had planned to do, the Allied Fleet would soon have held the Mediterranean, the Allied Armies would have held all of North Africa, the Balkan countries would soon have been on our side, and Italy would have been knocked out. The voice of France would have rung out over the world and her liberation would probably be at hand."

Wife of Nazi Aid Cleared of Larceny

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 15—Mrs. Clara Traver, wife of a secretary at the German Consulate here, was today clear on a charge of grand larceny brought against her by Mrs. Magdalena Barnes of Baldwin, L. I. The charge was dismissed in district court here yesterday, and Mrs. Barnes submitted a written apology.

Mrs. Traver, who, with her husband, will be among the German and Italian familiesc leaving there for Lisbon today on the transport West Point, was accused of retaining jewelry valued at $13,475 which Mrs. Barnes said she had given here for safekeeping. It was revealed, however, that the jewelry had been left with Mrs. Traver as security for money loaned to Mrs. Barnes.

America's 'Fish Friday' Is Found Spreading Throughout Entire Week

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—Seafood—traditionally America's Friday menu—gradually is becoming part of the daily fare.

Statistics of shipments received at Chicago, the Nation's largest inland seafood wholesale center, bear out this transition in the American diet, government market experts said today.

The growing taste for fish, they said, is due to a nationwide promotion program by the fishery industry, improved cold storage transportation facilities, and, more recently, increased prices of some competing meats.

During 1940 the Chicago wholesale market received 59,433,000 pounds of fresh and frozen freshwater, salt-water and shell fish. This was an increase of 23 per cent over receipts in 1939. By the middle of this year receipts totaled 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds more than last year, indicating a new record high would be reached.

Despite the growing demand, prices of most types of fish have remained virtually the same the last three years. One notable exception, market experts said, is halibut which is about two to three cents higher than a year ago.

A study of receipts showed a demand for 101 classifications, including 38 fresh-water, 44 salt-water and 19 shellfish and miscellaneous items. These come from 34 states, Alaska, and eight Canadian provinces.

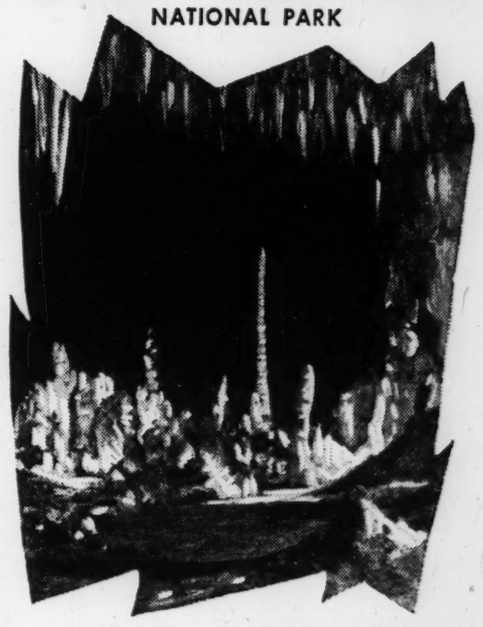
Seven varieties—lake herring, sauger, trout, smelt, white fish, yellow perch and pike—make up 81 per cent of the fresh-water fish received; fresh and frozen halibut, salmon and frozen rosefish fillets account for 77 per cent of total salt-water receipts, while shrimp, shell oysters and shucked oysters make up 85 per cent of the shellfish varieties.

BEFORE making vacation plans, see Bynden Wood. 1500 ft. above the sea. Glorious climate. No mosquitoes. Outdoor sports. Dancing. Best of good foods. Restricted clientele. American plan. Route 422 from Phila. Dinner $1.50. Booklet.

BYNDEN WOOD
WERNERSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

See Santa Fe

Carlsbad Caverns
NATIONAL PARK



on your trip to or from California

via the Scout
economy chair car·tourist Pullman train

● Now, enroute to or from California via the Santa Fe *Scout*, a *through* air-conditioned tourist Pullman will take you *direct* to Carlsbad, New Mexico, located just 27 miles from famous Carlsbad Caverns.

● The economical, all-expense side trip to this gigantic underground fairyland provides rail fare from Clovis, New Mexico to Carlsbad and return; motor service to and from the Caverns; entrance fee, guide service, and luncheon in the Caverns; breakfast and dinner at a Carlsbad hotel; and a 5-hour exploration of the Caverns, where the temperature is always 56 degrees.

All-Expense Side Trip
(from Clovis, N. M.)
$9.75
plus a small berth charge in *through* tourist-Pullman

For details, consult:
K. V. HENDERSON Dist. Pass. Agent
Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
BOSTON, MASS.
Phone: Liberty 5323

ASK ABOUT TRAVEL CREDIT PLAN FOR SANTA FE TRIPS

British Ship Losses in June Hit Low Mark Since January

LONDON, July 15 (AP) — Merchant shipping losses of 79 ships totaling 329,296 tons during June were announced today by the Admiralty.

The tonnage, which included British, Allied, and neutral losses, was less than for any month since July, 1940, with the exception of last December and January.

Seventy-four ships aggregating 325,616 tons were admitted lost in December and 59 vessels totaling 309,731 tons in January.

British losses for June were given as 52 ships totaling 228,284 tons—or less than any month in the past 12 with the exception of January, when 41 vessels of 205,473 tons were sent to the bottom.

Hereafter, an authoritative source said, shipping losses will not be published at regular intervals "because by this means valuable information is given to the enemy."

Public To Be Told

"From time to time we shall, however, consider publication of shipping losses as may be required," the source said. "We hope to keep the public fully informed.

"June mercantile losses, heavy as they are, certainly give us hope for better figures in the future and they certainly must be a disappointment to Hitler. His submarine crews are expanding maximum effort, but still they see large convoys of our vessels. Our position is improving because of help from the United States and greater speed in turn-around," this source said.

First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander announced July 12 that Britain had attained particular success in connection with recent U-boat warfare in the Atlantic battle.

Enemy Vessels Sunk

He pointed out as of special signification the fact that figures of enemy tonnage sunk or damaged by the RAF coastal command planes is sufficiently high to have a crippling effect.

June losses, in addition to the British, included 19 Allied ships of 82,727 tons, and eight neutrals of 18,285 tons, the Admiralty said.

Along with decreased losses, one source said, more Axis shipping is being sunk because the Royal Air Force is expanding its attacks to coastwise vessels and to communications directing the movements of transports.

Revised figures for May showed that 104 British, Allied and neutral vessels totaling 497,847 tons were sunk during that month. British losses alone for May were listed as 77 vessels of 380,035 tons.

Axis Claims Cited

British sources recalled the Germans claimed to have sunk 778,283 tons of shipping in June and the Italians claimed 98,500 tons sunk, making a total of 878,783.

These claims, an authorized source said, "represent an exaggeration of just 165 per cent."

The average British, neutral, and Allied shipping losses a month for the six months ended July 1 were 430,000 tons, according to British figures.

For the entire war the monthly average is given as 324,000 tons and for the period from July to December, 1940, 390,000 tons.

Since the start of the war the British say they have lost 1,078 merchant vessels totaling 4,605,132 tons.

Allied losses for that period were put at 334 ships of 1,498,047 tons, and neutrals at 326 ships of 1,014,913 tons.

The aggregate British, Allied and neutral merchant ship losses since the start of the war therefore were 1,738 vessels of 7,118,092 tons, according to the British.

Will Britain Invade Reich? Straws in Military Wind

Continued from Page 1

this change I am not at liberty to tell you. If I did, I should be giving the Germans some information they want."

This generally is considered here as being too obvious a threat to connote a major move, but whether it foreshadowed raids on continental coasts or whether it was just a disturber for the Germans, the latter apparently have taken it with some seriousness.

Meanwhile, as Gen. Sir Henry Maitland-Wilson implied by his remarks after initialing armistice terms in Syria, Britain is moving up from defensive to offensive positions in that region.

The commander of the Imperial forces there said: "The negotiations in which we have been engaged should insure for us a bulwark of defense against the Germans and a well-placed position from which to deal with him." Reports coming through Ankara, Turkey, tell of concentrations of augmented British military strength on and near several fronts.

Steady Flow of Ships

With news that United States technicians, British soldiers, and Egyptian dock laborers have been working around the clock at middle East seaports to empty the closely packed holds of American freighters arriving in steady sequence at the Red Sea, there have come reports, also from Ankara, that the British Army in Iraq is being reinforced by Indian troops of the caliber of those who have given such a spectacular proof of their exceptional fighting ability in East Africa and that garrisons on the Iranian border have been strengthened, too.

The first British offensive move is anticipated in this strategically important region, being a drive to eliminate pro-Nazi elements from Teheran, Germany's main pay window to agents in the Arab world.

The British are reported to have demanded expulsion from Iran of anti-British Arab leaders, and now, with the British and Russians allied in a common cause, the Turkish press voices the opinion that Iran soon will have to choose between collaborating with the British or resisting them actively.

The Nazi decision to forsake Syria militarily and to attack Russia makes it far easier for the Germans to answer the new British move with words instead of deeds in this region. At present they are launching a vigorous verbal offensive to dragoon Iran and Afghanistan into active and open partnership with the Axis. Success along this line would bring about the establishment of an anti-British corridor all the way to India from Russia ready for exploitation if Nazi operations against the Soviet should be brought to a successful conclusion from the Nazi point of view.

Fresh Opportunities

Every day during which the Nazis' main military effort is directed against Russia give the British Empire and its Allies fresh opportunities for attempting to take the initiative in some direction or other in a big way before the Germans are able to extricate themselves from their grapple with the Soviet bear.

In the Mediterranean, as in the North Sea and English Channel, the Germans have extensive occupied coastlines to guard, vulnerable to an assault by any power that has naval superiority and can obtain local superiority in the air.

Many persons hold to the opinion that progressively fierce bombing from the air of German key centers can end the war without prior invasion of Germany, and that in such a case the German tentacles would shrink away from territories over which they now sprawl.

That does not alter the fact that, in the military view, the Russians will have served the Allied and their own cause very handsomely if they keep large numbers of Germans entangled long enough for the British Empire and its associates to prepare and launch a heavy blow with land forces at one or several places.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENG.

The Pen Shop of the North!

Today a Fountain Pen is a Necessity, not a Luxury!

ALLANS are Specialists in Repairs to all makes of

FOUNTAIN PENS

Send Yours in Today!

ALLANS: Blackett Street

Schofields LEEDS

Department Store

HAIRDRESSING
RESTAURANT
LADIES & CHILDREN'S
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

POPULAR

ALL OVER THE WORLD

The first choice of a discerning and world-wide public; pre-eminent for its delightful touch of tangy bitterness and ever increasing popularity! Over thirty years' supremacy entitles "Olde English" Marmalade to the place of honour on YOUR table.

Chivers & Sons Ltd., Histon, Cambs, Eng.

Chivers' Olde English Marmalade

H/203

Victory in Syria Bolsters Britain's 'World Front'

Mandate is no longer available to Germans as air base in event of Southern drive.

The campaign in Syria, just ended, has been overshadowed by the great battle in progress in Russia, yet its importance in the grand strategy that is quickly reaching world proportions can scarcely be exaggerated. As the key point in a 3,000-mile containing line which the British are constructing to bar Germany's path to the southeast, Syria is shown to be indispensable to Britain's high strategy. In the following article, a military expert shows how this containing line is being constructed, and how it interlocks with Russian strategy in an encircling move which may well end in bringing the German conqueror to a halt.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the British Imperial forces marched into Syria, captured Damascus, the "Mother City of the World," and yesterday after five weeks forced the French to accept an armistice, they gained one of the key moves in the world strategy which is entering upon its most extended phase.

Syria commands the eastern end of the Mediterranean and, in the hands of the Germans, would be a convenient base from which to bomb Britain's naval base at Alexandria. But since the German attack on Russia began, the field of strategy has become so extended that the Mediterranean can only be considered a section of a great 3,000-mile containing line, which the British must attempt to hold in the event of the Germans breaking through the Stalin Line.

The Stalin Line was designed to protect the Russian centers of Leningrad in the north, Moscow in the center and Kiev in the south. If the German armies get through this intricate system of defenses, some attempt must be made by the British and Russians to contain them and stop their further progress—either southward toward the oilfields of Iraq and Iran and the road to India, or eastward to the Urals.

From the manner in which the Russians have held back the heaviest German attacks along a 2,000-mile front at the Stalin Line, it is to be expected that, in the event of a break-through, the three-command system of the Red Army under Marshals Timoshenko, Voroshiloff and Budyenny would be able to present the German invader with another defense line, 1,300 miles long at the Urals. It would be a formidable line based on a complete system of heavy industries.

Southern Break Threatens

A more complicated question would be how to contain the Germans if they should attempt to break out to the south.

The territory to the south is almost entirely under British influence. It represents a continuous line beginning with Egypt and extending through Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan to India.

The Germans have tried repeatedly to make the formation of this line impossible. They engineered a revolt against the British-dominated Government in Iraq last April—a move which the British with some difficulty checked. They attempted to bring Iran within the German economic orbit a year ago, when the Teheran Government, being dissatisfied with its trade with Russia, signed a trade pact with Berlin which brought in a considerable influx of German goods and workers into the kingdom. Nevertheless Iran, long under British influence, did not interfere with the British hold on Iran oil and held its position sufficiently neutral.

The only serious break in this southern line was the French-mandated Syria, into which, after the conquest of Greece, the Germans began to pour their agents and airmen. The Germans needed only the capture of Cyprus to bring about the complete military occupation of the mandate. With Syria in German hands it would have been impossible for Britain to form the Egypt-to-India containing line, for Syria commands the most vital point of the line—where it is cleft by the Red Sea. Meanwhile the German-Italian force in Libya threatened to roll up the rest of the line from the western end.

Chief Danger in Africa

Fortunately for Britain, circumstances forced Herr Hitler to attack Russia instead of Syria and Egypt. Presumably Berlin calculated that the prospect of a prolonged struggle for these Middle Eastern points would have presented the Russian Red Army with temptations to attack which it might not have been able to resist. The threat of a Russian Army, that now proves to be far more formidable than had been generally thought, forced the Führer's hand, brought on the attack on Russia and left Britain at liberty to look to its southern containing line.

The chief menace to that line at present is the Axis force, which, during the fighting in Greece and Crete, had been rolling back the British troops in Libya and renewing the threat to Egypt, and which is still in a position to continue its operations if adequately supplied with men and equipment.

The sudden renewal of British activity around Tobruk near the Egyptian-Libyan border appears to indicate that Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, the new British commander in the Middle East, is already working upon the problem of securing the western end of his containing line. German concentration upon the Russian campaign scarcely allows the High Command to send adequate reinforcements to Lieut. Gen. Erwin Rommel in Libya. Nor is it likely to permit sufficient oil supplies to the Axis forces to be a serious threat to the British.

British Extension Likely

The probability is, therefore, that Britain will proceed to extend the western end of its southern line to a point, either in the Libyan desert or beyond, at which it may be safe from further Axis threats at that point. In this move it is receiving valuable assistance from America, which is already getting something like a ship a day into Red Sea ports all laden with valuable accessions of tanks, planes and other materials for the British Imperial forces.

Attacks by the RAF on Naples and Syracuse in Sicily would indicate that the British are reconnoitering around Mediterranean points where Italy might be preparing to send reinforcements to North Africa. Meanwhile, with a friendly Turkey to the north, Britain is securing complete control of the Eastern Mediterranean, with an extra base at Beirut, which goes some way to offset the loss of Crete.

The possibility of Britain's southern containing line becoming in the near future an offensive line is another aspect of the grand strategy which will come into the purview of immediate action if the Red Army should prove capable of holding the Germans at the Stalin Line, or of withdrawing in an unbeaten condition.

By a Staff Photographer

How Allies' World Campaign Against Nazis Is Developing

High strategy developing over several continents following the German attack on Russia. The shaded sections include under British influence countries such as Turkey and Iran which, though making independent accords with the Axis, are generally expected to fall in with the British plans if relieved from pressure exerted by Berlin.

Nazis Claim Advance in Leningrad Sector

Continued from Page 1

nish troops operating from northern Finland encircled two Soviet battalions yesterday, wiping out many of the Red Army troops and capturing the rest.

Red Collapse Claimed

Soviet armored cars were said to have collapsed under German antitank fire which cost the Russians heavy losses.

There was a general feeling in Berlin that the High Command, which has had little to say concerning developments in the East for several days, is setting the stage for a dramatic announcement of the fall of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine.

German forces yesterday were reported to have smashed through the Stalin Line at Opachka, south of Pskov near the Latvian frontier, and Berlin asserted that Russia's three biggest cities were now the targets of Nazi panzer thrusts.

DNB said the main Soviet defense line was broken yesterday after Nazi troops overwhelmed "strongly built field positions and breastworks." This was the first time the Germans had specified the point of the asserted breakthrough.

The German High Command continued its policy of withholding details of the eastern operations, simply reporting progress, but censored dispatches from the front told of the approach on Novgorod, a rail center with a population of 35,000.

DNB said that the entire fortified zone of the Stalin Line in the Vitebsk area, 250 miles south of Novgorod, had been penetrated and that the easternmost bunkers had been in possession of German infantrymen since Monday evening.

The German infantry fought 36 hours in the field, the agency said, until the camouflaged main bunker, "a giant block of cement and steel with rooms under the earth," was completely conquered.

The Russians, however, declared they were holding their major front positions without important change.

Authoritative Russians declared emphatically last night there was no truth to diplomatic reports quoted from Ankara that the Soviet Government was preparing to quit Moscow for a provisional capital farther east.

Some women, children, and aged persons have been evacuated from the capital, but it was said this was only a precaution in the event of air raids. Members of American, British and other embassies are remaining at their posts here.

Information concerning the campaign above the Arctic Circle, aimed at the important Russian port of Murmansk, was limited by the Germans entirely to colorful dispatches from Nazi soldier-reporters which told of obstacles overcome by a "swamp battalion" engaged in fighting its way through trackless marshes.

These reports said the German troops were compelled to carry all their equipment on their backs, including ammunition, provisions and radio transmitters.

Collective farmers of the Ordzhonikidze Territory acclaim joining of efforts of Britain and Russia in the struggle against Fascism.

"We collective farmers will do everything we can to ensure victory over the enemy," said one of their leaders. "We will work willingly in the rear, we will gather the bumper crop in time without losing a single ear, we will supply our valiant fighters with everything they need. And if need be we will all, young and old, take rifles and rise to beat the enemy."

Along the Eastern Front

By a Staff Artist

Where Both Armies and Communiqués Are in Conflict

Here is shown the present battle line in Russia so far as it can be determined from the conflicting German and Russian reports.

Nazis Pay Heavily in Oil For Every Gain in Russia

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

Whatever the truth of Berlin's undocumented claims of sweeping victories in Russia, there can be no doubt as to the heavy price the Nazis are paying, especially in war materials.

Of course, Russian statements that a million or more Germans have been killed, wounded or captured in the first three weeks of fighting are even less trustworthy than almost identical Nazi claims. Both were issued by propagandists.

Normally the casualties of attacking forces are double or triple those of the defenders. The circumstances of the Nazi-Soviet conflict, including the undenied entrapment of Red Armies in the Minsk-Bialy-Stok sector, tended to reverse that rule. A prodigious Red retreat on a 2,000 mile front has cost more than 250,000 personnel losses, according to Moscow's admission. German casualties may in fact be far below that.

Tapping Oil Reserves

Yet to press his campaign in Russia Hitler is sanctioning inroads into reserve stocks of oil and probably of food which could virtually immobilize his armies for months to come, even in the event of relatively quick and complete victory in the East. He can have small hope now of restocking from Russian sources in time to let his land legions loose against Britain this year. And next year Britain may be master of the air with American help.

If London, Moscow, or Washington knew just how far the German war reserves actually have been depleted at this stage, they could calculate with reasonable accuracy a day when Hitler might have to write his Russian adventure off as a disaster despite great military "victories." Unquestionably German armies slogging eastward into Russia are consuming their oil "fat," natural and synthetic, faster today than at any time during the war.

The vast distances they have already extended their front eastward insures that. There can be no halt. Their oil-powered communication lines are being further extended with every foot of advance in Russia. And steady British bombing of German oil depots in France and the Low Countries and of natural and synthetic oil plants in Germany itself is an added drain.

Oil Fields Bombed

Persistent Russian air attacks on the vital Rumanian oil field center, Ploesti, is admitted in German and Rumanian war bulletins. It is clear that another prime objective of British air attack in the west is rail and road transportation centers in Germany and occupied countries over which oil and gasoline stocks must move.

Somewhere in the German High Command accurate data on the cumulative effect of this drain on Nazi oil stocks and sources is carefully compiled. The result must provide Hitler with a time schedule for conquest of Russia. His armies must keep up with that schedule or bog down in the vast country indefinitely for lack of fuel.

That would spell ultimate defeat for him just as certainly as would utter repulse of his armies at the Stalin Line or elsewhere in Russia. It would turn his Russian "victories" into liabilities instead of assets if he failed to tap Russian oil sources, still far distant from his most advanced lines.

Oil attrition is the most powerful weapon the Anglo-Russian war associates can use against Hitler at this stage and they are making the most of their opportunity. If all the facts of Nazi oil reserves were known, they well might disclose Hitler's Germany teetering even now on the verge of final disaster.

British Air Raids on Reich Seen Slowing Nazi War Effort

Continued from Page 1

accuracy of the bombing—could be definitely chalked up to the credit of the RAF. Previous to that time they neither had the number of bombers, nor bombers big enough to carry a heavy load of bombs over the long distances necessary. About March or April, however, Britain began to get a sufficient number of big four-engined bombers, both of British and American manufacture and to load these up with large 500, 1,000, and 2,000-pound bombs.

Duds Eliminated

Furthermore, it is apparent that Britain has been successful lately in adding to the force of the explosives used in the bombs and also eliminating duds to a large extent.

The very fact that the British have been losing six and eight planes nightly during the last month is an indication of the large number of bombers now being employed in these raids over Western Germany. Furthermore—and this perhaps is the most important point of all—the British are now in a position to implement their avowed policy of hammering the same targets again and again with the intention of rendering the destruction virtually absolute in the end.

Thus, despite the absence of much precise information, it is possible to conclude safely that Britain has begun to bring the war home to Germany from the air in a way they have only been able to imagine hitherto.

Even on the basis of the most conservative estimate British bombing raids in past months must beyond doubt be exerting a major effect on German morale, production, transportation, communications, and war effort generally, and must, therefore, constitute a major move in the war strategy as a whole.

Peace in Lebanon

WITH AUSTRALIAN FORCES OUTSIDE BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 13, delayed (AP)—Thousands of Australian soldiers are swimming along the Syrian shore or dozing in the shade of olive trees today, thankful for a chance to relax after five weeks of hard campaigning.

Here, at the farthest point attained by the attackers in their advance on Beirut, it is now very peaceful. But all about are patches of scorched earth where shells or bombs landed—reminders of the intense fighting which raged until the cease-fire order became effective July 12.

All French Police Made Responsible To Admiral Darlan

VICHY, Unoccupied France (AP)—In a sweeping decree French police forces have been grouped in three categories and all were made responsible to the Minister of Interior, a portfolio held by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan.

The new setup:

Judiciary Police, who will supervise identity cards and other personal documents required by law.

General Information Service: police inspectors, and detectives who will do the bulk of the work carried up to now by the Sûreté Nationale.

Public Security Force: All local and regional police forces.

British Mine Union To Allow No Strikes

AYR, Scotland, July 15 (AP)—W. Lawther, president of the Mine Workers Federation of Great Britain, warned the annual convention of the organization yesterday that "we will tolerate no strikes in wartime" despite grumbling over low wages.

Delegates had complained that the three pound, 12 shilling ($14.40) weekly wage of miners was lower than that of dock and munition workers.

"I don't pretend we're satisfied, but we've got to see the war to the end of the road," Mr. Lawther said.

Earlier the miners heard David Grenfell, Secretary of Mines, plead for high coal output because "a deadly blow would be dealt the national morale if there were no fires in the grates this winter."

Spain Sends More Volunteer Troops To Fight Against Reds

MADRID, July 14 (AP)—The third Spanish Blue Legion battalion of volunteers, composed mostly of artillery, anti-tank and transmission corps, left here this morning for Germany en route to fight against Russia.

Agriculture Minister Miguel Primo de Rivera and other Government and party leaders were at the station.

The departure of the troops to fight the Red Army, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "is sufficient to appraise the world of our reasons and objectives" and represented Nationalist Spain's gratitude for German help in the Spanish civil war.

The first contingents of the Blue Legion left for the Russian front last night.

DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited

SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V

Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. Catalogue to guide you—FREE

CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

HARROGATE, ENGLAND

WALKERS OF HARROGATE

SPECIALISTS IN
PERIOD and MODERN FURNITURE
INTERIOR DECORATORS
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN CARPETS AND FABRICS

32, PARLIAMENT ST. TEL. 4229

James R. **Ogden** & Sons Ltd.

of London and Harrogate for

FINE JEWELS and ANTIQUE SILVER

38-40 James St., Harrogate
41-42 Duke St., Piccadilly, S. W. 1

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS

75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—*please mention* The Christian Science Monitor

Churchill Calls Soviet Pact 'Alliance'

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today in the House of Commons that the new British-Russian agreement for joint war action against Germany was "an alliance" and that the Russian and British peoples now were allies.

Implying that British relations with the French also were favorable, the Prime Minister said the Armistice which gave British and Free French forces control of French-mandated Syria and Lebanon was signed yesterday in "a cordial spirit on both sides."

That, Mr. Churchill said, "is a proof of the deep comprehension of the French people of the true issues at stake in the world.

"We seek no British advantage in Syria. Our only object had been to beat the Germans and to help win the war."

Communist Issue

The British-Russian alliance does not mean, Mr. Churchill declared, that Britain is identifying itself with "the Communist creed" or that it is "fighting the battle of Communism."

Semi-official circles previously had said the agreement under which the two countries contracted to give each other assistance in the war against Germany and pledged they would not negotiate a separate peace except by mutual consent, made the British and Russians "co-belligerents."

They saw a shade of difference between this and the term "allies."

Clarifying the situation, Mr. Churchill said today:

"Toward the end of last week it became possible to make a solemn agreement between the British and Russian people and of the great dominions of the crown for united action against a common foe.

"Both the British and Russian Governments have undertaken to continue the war against Hitlerite Germany to the utmost of their strength and to help each other and not make peace separately.

Agreement Is Signed

"The agreement which has been signed, the text of which has been published, cannot fail to exercise a highly-beneficial and potent influence on the future of the war.

"It is of course an alliance and the Russian people are now our allies.

"Gen. Jan Christian Smuts (Premier of the Union of South Africa) has made a comment which, as it entirely represents the view of His Majesty's Government, I should like to repeat now: 'Let no one,' said General Smuts, 'say we are now in league with the Communists and are fighting the battle of Communism.'

"'If this Hitler, in his insane megalomania, has driven Russia to fight him in self-defense, we bless her arms and wish her all success without for a moment identifying ourselves with her communistic creed. Hitler made her his enemy and not us friendly to her creed.'"

Polish-Red Accord

Mr. Churchill added that Britain "has been instrumental in bringing out a very great measure of agreement between the Russian Soviet State and the Polish Government," now in exile in London.

"These negotiations have not yet reached a conclusion," he said, "but we are hopeful that, aided by the statesmanship of General Sikorski (the Polish Premier), another important step will soon be taken in the marshaling of all the peoples of the world against the criminals who have darkened its life and its future."

An agreement between Russia and Poland presumably would include provision for the release of approximately 200,000 Polish soldiers taken prisoners by the Red Army in its occupation of Eastern Poland.

Plans New Debate

Mr. Churchill indicated he had been irritated by last week's two-day debate in the House of Commons on war production and said he would initiate a third day of the discussion himself soon.

"The statement that our industry is working only to 75 per cent of some unspecified standards," he said, "and that the Ministry of Aircraft production is in chaos from top to bottom gives the impression in the United States, and particularly in Australia, that these are ill-managed and we are not doing our best.

"These sensational statements do serious harm wherever they go.

"Moreover, they do not at all represent the immense and well represented efforts which are yielding remarkable results in almost every field of war production.

"I much regret it was not possible for me, on account of many other things, to be present in the House during the whole of the debate.

Studies Needed

"It is obviously not possible for considered ministerial answers to be made to such charges on the spur of the moment.

"It is not like ordinary party peacetime debates. These are very serious times.

"I have given directions that allegations of any serious substance should be sent to Departments concerned in order that they may be examined.

"I propose shortly to have debate on these matters in public session and will myself endeavor to make a full and comprehensive statement on the whole question in so far as the public interest permits in public session.

"I hope by this means to remove any mistaken impression which might be doing us harm in any part of the world."

Mr. Churchill then spoke on Russian relations.

Red Mission Returns

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Return of the head of the Soviet military mission in London and one of his aides to Moscow to report to Joseph Stalin was announced last night.

Lieut.-Gen. Golikoff, leader of the mission which arrived here July 8, and Colonel Dragun already are in Moscow, the announcement said. They will come back to London soon, it was stated.

During the absence of General Golikoff the mission will maintain its close contacts with the Admiralty and the War Office under the leadership of Admiral Kharlamoff, second in command.

Vansittart Warns Of Nazi Compromise

By the Associated Press

London, July 15

Baron Vansittart, who starts a new career in the House of Lords, in an interview today declared the democracies would be "settled for keeps" by any compromise peace.

"The Germany we are fighting now is the same Germany which has plunged Europe into war five times since 1860," declared the former Sir Robert Vansittart, who was made a Baron in the 1941 Birthday Honors List after his retirement June 25 as chief diplomatic adviser to the Government.

He declared that "there is no chance of a revolution in Germany against the Nazis. We are fighting the German people."

Red Fliers Appeal

MOSCOW—July 15 (AP)—Three Soviet air heroes who four years ago flew their plane from Moscow across the North Pole to San Jacinto, Calif., today addressed to American fliers an open letter in which they declared "the interests of democratic countries of the whole world merge into one common goal—the annihilation of fascism."

The three, Mikhail Gromov, Andrei Yumoshev, and Sergei Danilin, recalled the "cordial, friendly reception" extended them when they landed in California July 14, 1937, after a 6,262-mile flight timed at 62 hours and 17 minutes.

". . . Aviation provided fresh proof of the close proximity of our countries. Now we are close neighbors not only geographically, but are also united by a common hatred towards fascism which brings ruin to culture and civilization."

Soviet fliers, they said, were not only fighting in defense, "but also are fighting for liberation of the enslaved nations of Europe from Hitler's yoke."

"Hitler's attempts to sow mutual distrust, strife and enmity among democratic countries in order to attack them one at a time met the proper rebuff in America.

"We Soviet fliers are certain that in our struggle with Hitler your sympathies are on our side. At the same time we are certain that the attitude of such persons like Lindbergh—whose pro-fascist position had been exposed by Soviet fliers as far back as in 1938—is despised by all honest American fliers who perfectly understand what this person is after.

"The freedom-loving American people is united in its hatred for fascism and in its love for progress and democratic liberties. We feel certain that our common aim will draw our peoples still closer together . . ."

Victory in Levant

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that the successful invasion of the Levant States by British and Free French troops "extricated our forces from the very great dangers by which they were encompassed in Crete."

"I hope it will soon be possible to give fuller accounts to the public than they yet have received of the Syrian fighting," he said.

The armistice, signed at Acre, Palestine, bringing to a close the fighting in the Levant States, was carried out in "a cordial spirit on both sides," Mr. Churchill said.

"That our relations with the Vichy Government have not been impaired during these weeks of distressing fighting is a proof of the deep comprehension of the French people of the true issues at stake in the world," Mr. Churchill said.

"We seek no British advantage in Syria. Our only object had been to beat the Germans and to help win the war. We rejoice that with the aid of the forces of General (Charles) de Gaulle (leader of the Free French) we have been able to bring to the people of Syria and Lebanon the restoration of their sovereign independence.

"If anyone had predicted two months ago when Iraq was in revolt and when Syria and Iraq began to be overrun with German 'tourists' that we should by the middle of July have cleaned up the whole of the Levant and have re-established our authority here for the time being, such a prophet would have been considered most imprudent.

"The heavy, but indecisive fighting at Salum (Egyptian border post) by our desert army and the stubborn defense for Crete in which grievous losses were inflicted on the Enemy's air power must be judged to have played their part in arriving at the general results."

Eastern Waters Dangerous, Soviet Navy Tells Japanese

TOKYO, July 15 (AP)—Japan's Ambassador to Moscow, Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, has informed the Japanese Foreign Office that the Soviet Russian Navy has declared the main water zones facing the Sea of Japan and Kamchatka dangerous for navigation and designated free routes for ships bound for Vladivostok.

Iichi Kishi, acting spokesman for the Cabinet Board of Information, said "the reason seems to be to prepare against the presence of German warcraft in the Sea of Japan."

The latter, however, he asserted, "does not appear to be a present possibility."

He said the Soviet Union had not been informed of Japan's attitude toward the Russian Navy's action but added he did not expect a protest at this time.

In response to a question whether Japan "still intends to abide by her neutrality pact with the Soviet Union," he said: "It still stands."

Konoye Reports

TOKYO, July 15 (AP)—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye was received in audience by Emperor Hirohito today after the Premier had held two meetings with his Ministers believed to have been devoted to Japan's economic preparations for meeting any emergency that may arise from the spread of the European war.

Prince Konoye first met with the full Cabinet and later conferred with five Ministers in charge of economic and domestic affairs.

The haste with which Prince Konoye departed from the meeting for the audience with the Emperor at the Hayama Summer Villa where he is vacationing suggested that some new important decision had been reached.

The five Ministers at the conference were Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Home Minister; Isao Kawada, Finance; Gotaro Ogawa, Railways; Kiyoshi Akita, Overseas Affairs; and Shozo Murata, Communications.

The meeting was held on the eve of the first anniversary of the day Prince Konoye was called upon by the Emperor to form a new Cabinet.

Much has happened since that day—Japan became a member of the Axis, signed a neutrality pact with Russia, strengthened her drive to settle the war in China which nevertheless goes on with a consequent heavy drain on the nation's resources, and made strong efforts to repair the economic situation caused by the war in Europe and United States embargoes.

Now apparently some new decision of which no announcement was made has been reached. The absence of the Foreign Minister and the Ministers for War and Navy suggested that the decision bore upon domestic affairs, that is, the strengthening of the economic structure.

In recent weeks several sections of the national mobilization law have been invoked and part of the vernacular press has urged that the entire law be made effective. Japan's present emergency is causing her to take drastic steps and the national mobilization law is far from covering the situation.

Prince Konoye, during his first year, has weathered many difficult situations and his position at present seems strong with the Emperor apparently having full confidence in his decisions.

Pledge to China

CHUNGKING, China, July 15 (AP)—Britain followed the United States yesterday in promising to negotiate for abolition of extra-territorial rights in China when peace is restored.

The British assurances were embodied in an exchange of notes between Chinese Foreign Minister Quo Tai-Chi and British Ambassador Clark Kerr. They were similar to those exchanged recently by the Minister and United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Indo-China Protests

SAIGON, French Indo-China, July 15 (AP)—Indo-China, it was authoritatively reported yesterday, has formally protested to Thailand over the firing upon a French Mekong River mailboat near Savannakhet. Two natives were killed and two others wounded. The Mekong forms the Thailand-Indo-China border at that point.

Boy's Paper Too Tiny To Print Navy's Ad

ANAMOSA, Iowa (AP)—Publisher John Sanner of the News has turned down a United States Navy recruiting advertising campaign.

It was not because he is against building the Nation's armed forces, the boy editor explained, but because the campaign mats were not designed for his three by seven-inch paper printed on a toy press.

A New York agency offered the advertising, but withdrew it after John explained his summer weekly has only 75 subscribers. Friends figured, at John's rate of one cent for two words, he lost $236 in advertising revenue.

A Friendly Chat Between Trains

Wide World

Canada's Prime Minister Visits Ex-Chief Justice Hughes

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King (left) took time off as he passed through the Canadian Rockies the other day to visit former Chief Justice of the United States Charles Evans Hughes, who is staying at Jasper Park Lodge. Mr. King and Mr. Hughes enjoyed a pleasant talk during the brief stopover of Mr. King's eastbound train. Photo passed by Canadian censor.

Food Now China's Major Problem

By Hugh Deane

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Feeding its people is China's most pressing economic problem. On the solution to this problem future political developments may well hinge. Already economic maladjustment has produced far-reaching social and political consequences. In the opinion of many observers, it was one of the prime factors which conditioned the Central Government's decision to launch an attack on the Chinese Communists. Many see in it one of the major causes of the recent upsurge of political repression in China, pointing out that scarcity usually brings policemen.

The food problem began to grow serious about a year ago. Up till that time the price of rice had been fairly stable, at least in comparison with the prices of manufactured goods which had been soaring ever since the fall of Canton and Hankow. Before the war a picul (133.33 lbs.) of rice in Chungking cost about $9.50. In the winter of 1939-40 it cost $17; in the summer, $30. Late in the summer and throughout the fall it rose as rapidly and dramatically as stocks fell in 1929, to $185. In December one saw rice queues in the streets of Chungking, lines of people holding baskets and bags standing patiently along the curbs. Gendarmes kept them in line.

Current reports received from China show that the stabilization felt early in 1941 has not continued. In Szechwan the price is reported to have reached $250 a picul, although in other districts the price remains considerably less. Between March and May the price at Kweilin, Capital of Kwangsi, rose from $30 per picul to $96. In Kwangtung, a picul now costs $120, while in the mountainous regions of the same province it has gone as high as $200.

In crowded Chungking the price for a picul of rice has risen to as much as $400 to $500.

Rice Shortage Crux?

Government officials steadfastly maintained that rice was plentiful. They attributed the price rise to high cost of transport, maldistribution, profiteering and "psychological factors." But some of the measures which the Government planned to take, as outlined by the Director of the National Food Administration in his speech before the People's Political Council, seemed to neutral observers to indicate that perhaps a shortage of rice was the root of the problem.

He proposed:

1. Adjustment of supply with demand.
2. Promotion of consumption of cereal other than rice.
3. Reduction of the brewing of rice wine.
4. Increase in food production.
5. Construction of irrigation works.

In November and December the Government made serious attempts to halt the rise in food prices. Chiang Kai-shek himself made a powerful speech attacking the "rapacious gentry" who were hoarding the rice. In later weeks a few profiteers were even executed, including Yuan Chuanyu, a former mayor of Chengtu. A number of hsien (district) magistrates were dismissed. A series of new regulations required the registration of rice holdings, set up an intricate system of licensing for rice dealers, projected food surveys and set up local price control committees. Sun Fo, son of Sun Yat-sen and President of the Legislative Yuan, even advocated that the distribution of rice be undertaken by the State.

Profiteering Not Cause

Actually the basis of last year's dramatic price rise appears to have been a combination of inflation and scarcity, a scarcity on the market if not in the warehouses. Profiteering was admittedly rampant, but profiteering is an effect rather than a cause—profiteering can operate only on the basis of scarcity. Such factors as high cost of transport, poor distribution and hoarding are part of the problem of scarcity on the market—they help to cause it.

The extent of inflation approximates the increase in the general price level. The note issue was about six billion at the end of 1940. To this must be added the provincial notes in circulation, Japanese notes and foreign currency in Chinese areas, Government bonds, bank loans and other forms of credit, all of which are part of inflation. The velocity of circulation is also a factor. It is estimated that the total note and credit circulation was about ten billion by 1941, compared with 1.9 in June, 1937. According to the manager of one of the four Government banks, a billion dollars' worth of notes is being issued every five months.

Rice, however, led the general price level last fall. The reason seems to have been the insufficiency of the 1940 crop, particularly in Szechuan. According to the statistic of the Provincial Government, the crop of hulled rice in Szechuan, Kuomintang China's "key economic area," was 45,000,000 piculs, about half of the consumption requirements. The Central Government's estimate was more generous: 88,000,000 piculs of unhulled rice, a deficit of about 50,000,000. Even if the surpluses of 1938 and 1939 (officially estimated at about 23,000,000 piculs) were deducted, a large deficit would remain. Of course rice represents only about half of China's food supply. In part the shortage of rice was compensated by an increase in the winter crops, wheat, corn and vegetables—and by a general tightening of the belt.

Localism a Complication

The food problem in China is complicated by the localism of the economy, which makes distribution difficult, and by the concentration of rice stocks in a few hands. The high cost of transport (gasoline now costs about 23 Mexican dollars a gallon), together with the general lack of roads, makes shipment of rice from an over-supplied to an insufficiently-supplied area difficult, and therefore China really requires a considerable surplus in order to insure a fairly even distribution.

Even if an adequate supply of rice exists, the fact that almost all of it is held by a few landlords brings the problem of getting it on the market. According to a sample survey made recently by the University of Nanking, 80 per cent of agricultural producers are tenants or part tenants. Tenants pay most of their crop—over 80 per cent in the Chengtu Plain, 50 per cent as an average—as rent, and part of the rest as interest on loans (the survey found that the interest for three months was 26 per cent). Consequently they have little or no rice to sell; in fact they are usually buyers themselves. It is estimated that only 19 per cent of rice producers have rice for sale. Thus the landlord class has an excellent opportunity to hoard and profiteer; and if no actual scarcity exists, to create one on the market. The problem is politically complicated by the fact that the landlords are powerfully represented in the Kuomintang, China's ruling party.

While the crop prospects for this summer are reported to be fairly good, the food problem in the long run seems likely to grow increasingly serious. Torn by four years of war, beset with floods and drought, forced to feed armies numbering millions, crippled and constrained by a primitive semi-feudal agrarian economic structure, China's tired rice fields are with growing difficulty providing food for Chinese stomachs. China's food problem is part of that of the whole of Asia. Asiatic food production has steadily shrunk, especially since the Sino-Japanese war, a factor which will intensify the strains now rending the continent.

Indo-China, Siam and Burma have a normal annual surplus of 200 million piculs of rice, whereas Japan's deficit alone is now 180 million. Japan may be forced to drain an increasing amount of rice from central China, further dislocating Chinese agricultural economy. In the valleys of central China the Japanese and Chinese are battling for rice fields as well as for cities.

'Inside the War'

War has brought numerous complications to the Chinese scene—stresses and strains which are vital to an understanding of the political situation in the "Middle Kingdom."

At Chungking, Capital of Free China in the remote Province of Szechwan, Hugh Deane has watched these developments for the past year and a half. Returning to the United States, he writes a series of which the accompanying article is the eighth.

Gasoline and Oil Sales Sharply Curtailed in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont., July 15 (AP)—Canada announcd today the prohibition of sale, delivery and distribution of gasoline and oil to motorists from 7 p. m., to 7 a. m., week-days and for all of Sundays, effective tomorrow.

Th order was announced by Federal Oil Controller G. R. Cottrelle. It was coupled with an appeal to citizens to co-operate against the prospect of a serious shortage by cutting the use of their cars 50 per cent.

Authorization for an increase of one cent a gallon for gasoline also was announced.

Use of credit cards is prohibited; gasoline and oils must be sold on a cash-and-carry basis.

Mr. Cottrelle's statement, issued through C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, said the appeal to citizens for co-operation is "based upon the confidence of our people that they will deny themselves when it means increasing aid to Britain and security for our own effort."

"Should it be the case—which I do not believe—that every citizen will not join in reaching our objective, we have no alternative but to resort to the rationing card," Mr. Cottrelle added.

Advisers to the Oil Controller will make widely-public ways by which gasoline and oil can be saved. Reduction of speed to 40 miles an hour, abolition of "Jack-Rabbit" starts and racing pickups in second gear, and adjustments to faulty carburetors are among the suggestions. In large cities business persons will be asked to drive four to a car instead of singly.

"The loss of ocean tanker tonnage in the Battle of the Atlantic and the consequent adjustments in transportation tonnage have already seriously reduced our stocks of petroleum products usually on hand at this time of year," the Controller said.

"Further, the transportation facilities available for our use are sufficient only to bring in 75 per cent of our present rate of consumption."

The one-cent increase for gasoline, said the Controller, is due to the increased cost of crude at the base and added cost in transportation.

[Present prices in Canada vary. In the larger cities of Ontario and Quebec the cost for ordinary gasoline is around 29 and 30 cents an imperial gallon (five quarts), including eight cents Provincial tax and three cents Federal tax.]

Mr. Cottrelle's statement said that Canada's requirements of aviation gasoline for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and Army and Navy were running into "millions of gallons per year," and are "rapidly increasing."

"Several hundred million gallons of fuel oil are needed yearly by essential war industry. Without oil, our war effort would fail. Also large quantities of bunker oil and fuel oil are essential for our steel mills, for an aluminum company and the many other larger industrial enterprises. Without oil these plants would be unable to do that which is expected of them."

The Controller said every effort was being put forth to use methods of transportation that would substitute for ocean tankers.

"Only 4,034 tank cars are owned in Canada and, having regard to the shortage in the New England States, it is difficult to supplement these by lease. A pipe line is being built from Portland (Maine) to Montreal with a capacity of 55,000 barrels per day which, no doubt, will relieve the situation.

"On the other hand, tankers are still required to supply the pipe lines at the Portland end."

Describing the factors contributing to the situation in Canada, Mr. Cottrelle said that Canada ranks fifth with all other countries in consumption of oil, but 15th in oil production.

Gasoline Control

SYDNEY, Australia, July 15 (AP)—The Australian Government decided today to take full control of the importation, storage, and distribution of gasoline under national security regulations to insure future supplies.

Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies announced the action.

Importers will be licensed to import and store gasoline.

Quotas for imports and stocks to be held will be allotted among companies to provide for all Government and civilian requirements.

Gasoline will continue to be imported and distributed through existing channels, but under Government direction.

Tri-Color to Fly Over Berlin, Bullitt Tells French People

MONTREAL, July 15 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to France, told the French people yesterday in a radiocast Bastille Day message that in the end the tri-color "will fly over Berlin."

"If you today know how to listen," he said, "you know that the Nazis will not win. This war will be won by all the civilized nations of the earth. In the end the swastika will not fly over Paris. Your flag will fly over Berlin."

Mr. Bullitt received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Montreal. Unable to attend the university's convocation day last June, he was awarded the degree at a short ceremony prior to a luncheon at which he spoke.

His address—in French—was radiocast by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Brtiish Broadcasting Corporation and was sent to France and French overseas possessions from Boston. United States networks carried a translation.

"I know that today, the 14th of July, 90 per cent of the French people are praying God for the victory of the British Empire and the liberation of France," said Mr. Bullitt.

Mr. Bullitt declared the people of the United States had freely chosen their course in the war and "are ready to face any consequences."

"You have seen enormous deliveries of arms, munitions, planes, merchant ships and warships to our friends who are holding the front lines against the common enemy," he said, "and recently, you have seen our marines sent to Iceland in the zone of the so-called Nazi blockade, and you know that orders have been given to our fleet and to our air force to keep clear the waters of the North Atlantic from our coasts to Iceland. You have witnessed the approval which our democratic country has given to these acts of President Roosevelt.

"If Hitler wishes to call these acts, or the acts which will follow, 'war,' let him call them 'war.' The flag of our country has never known defeat and we are certain that it will never be lowered before the Nazis."

After declaring that the peoples of the earth would either be conquered by the Nazis or live in peace made by Britain and the United States, Mr. Bullitt continued:

"Why do I not include the Soviet Union, which for the moment is fighting Germany instead of aiding Germany as she has aided Germany since the beginning of the war? Because there is no essential difference between the Nazi and Bolshevik regimes. Each is a Godless tyranny, the sworn enemy of all free peoples of the earth."

Mr. Bullitt was Ambassador to Russia before he went to France.

FAMOUS ALL-BRAN MUFFINS. EASY TO MAKE. DELICIOUS!

They really are the most delicious muffins that ever melted a pat of butter! Made with crisp, toasted shreds of KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN, they have a texture and flavor that have made them famous all over America.

KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening	¾ cup milk
¼ cup sugar	1 cup flour
1 egg	½ teaspoon salt
1 cup All-Bran	2½ teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar; add egg and beat well. Stir in All-Bran and milk; let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.) about 30 minutes. Yield: 6 large muffins, 3 inches in diameter, or 12 small muffins, 2¼ inches in diameter.

America's Largest Airline Relies On Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil Exclusively

Eris Thompson, stewardess of American Airlines, Inc., whose planes use Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil exclusively.

America's largest airline, American Airlines, Inc., relies on Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil *exclusively* to lubricate its great fleet of Flagships. Give your car the same protection given costly airplane motors. Ask your Sinclair Dealer for Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil. It lasts so long it saves you money—gives your car safer, quieter lubrication.

Motor Cabins

A Tour of California Is Not Complete Without a Stopover at

WRIGHT'S MOTOR COURT

214 SARATOGA AVENUE, LOS GATOS, CALIF. ON SARATOGA, LOS GATOS RD. PHONE 489

Clean, comfortable, sanitary; grocery store on grounds. All cottages cleaned the Electrolux way. Simmons beds, first-class restaurants, lunch rooms, service stations and drug store at hand.

British Deny Lend-Lease Violations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 15—Categorical denials here of the allegations made in the United States that machine tools, steel goods, or other war materials obtained under the Lend-Lease Act are being exported to South America are accompanied by countercharges that such rumors are directly due to German propaganda.

Board of Trade officials here emphasize that it was "physically impossible" for Britain to have re-exported to South America such lend-lease materials or to have substituted other exports for them.

Since the question was raised in London a careful inquiry has been instituted here which has shown no instance in which a violation of the letter or the spirit of the Lend-Lease Act has occurred.

What Bill Provides

It is pointed out here that the Act provides that such transference cannot be done without the permission of the President of the United States, and that under the export licensing system in effect here all individual exports are carefully checked upon by the British Government.

Although for security reasons the Board of Trade no longer publishes the full figures of export trade, its statement to The Christian Science Monitor emphasizes that Britain's exports to South America are now down to the bare minimum and consist almost entirely of goods made of materials not required for munitions or other war supplies.

In fact, there have been very considerable complaints about the falling off of British exports to South America both from South American Governments and from the Members of the Willingdon Mission which was sent to South America for the purpose of increasing British trade there.

Britain's Own Needs

Britain's own need of machine tools and steel goods, it is particularly emphasized here, is still so great that there could be no likelihood of Britain's being able to spare such materials for export.

Furthermore, it is pointed out, that in most cases the machine tools and the majority of steel goods ordered since the lend-lease provisions went into effect have only just begun to arrive as the result of the natural delay in the placing of orders in manufacture and shipment.

In the view of competent authorities here the truth is that the German propaganda, probably unwittingly aided by isolationists in the United States, has made capital out of the misinterpretation of certain inevitable minor exceptions to this general situation.

It is necessary to remember that prior to the passage of the Lend-Lease Act—that is only a few months ago—it was vitally important for Britain to keep up its export trade to South America in order to obtain foreign exchange for payment of goods purchased in the United States. Some unfilled orders contracted at that time are now being completed in certain instances.

Exemption Cited

One example mentioned in Washington is the shipment of oil pipe to the Argentine Government which is being allowed to continue for obvious reasons useful to Britain's own war effort. Also mentioned is the necessity of shipping out a minimum supply of spare parts to maintain British-made machinery in South America where such spare parts are not obtainable elsewhere.

On the whole, it is correct to state that Britain today has abandoned its intensive export effort which was being made prior to the passage of the Lend-Lease Act in order to obtain the necessary foreign exchange.

The new trade policy, while naturally not dropping entirely the effort to keep up export trade on nonessential goods, definitely discourages exporting of any materials useful either directly or indirectly to Britain's war effort. This policy is actually being carried so far that there have been numerous protests against the failure of Britain to exploit its export possibilities to best advantage.

Britain's Mystery Captive: Who

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—The British Government has refused a German offer to exchange Sir Lancelot Oliphant, former British Ambassador to Brussels, for a German whose identity was kept secret, it was reported today.

The Daily Mail said it was known definitely, however, that the German was not Rudolf Hess, erstwhile No. 3 Nazi, because the offer for the exchange was made before Herr Hess flew to Scotland.

The former British Ambassador was reported housed at a Berlin hotel.

The Daily Mail said "deep consideration was given the German offer but it finally was decided it was so important to keep the German under detention that Sir Lancelot would have to remain in their hands."

However, an authoritative source said "there never was any question" of exchanging individual German prisoners for individual British prisoners held by the Nazis but that an arrangement whereby 15 Germans in this country, including officials and members of their families would have been exchanged for 20 Britons was nearly concluded last February.

At the last moment, this source said, the Germans objected to some details of the arrangement and the plan fell through. Negotiations were said to have been carried on through the United States Government.

Wheat Quotas Rule Challenged

DAYTON, Ohio, July 15 (AP)—The right of Congress to limit farmers' sale or use of wheat in excess of quotas set under the AAA program was challenged yesterday in two suits filed in Federal District Court here.

Both actions called the legislation unconstitutional, confiscatory and unenforceable and asked permanent injunctions. Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard and State and County AAA officials were named as defendants.

Farmers Protective Association attorneys Webb R. Clark and former Congressman Harry Routzohn filed the suits.

One was filed in behalf of Amos Mattix, owner, and his tenant, George Mikesell, of Preble County, and declared that the two raised wheat only to feed livestock. It added that their wheat was almost ready for harvesting at the time of the recent national referendum in which quotas were approved and that the county AAA committee had determined their excess wheat at 128.5 bushels out of a total of 394 raised.

The other was filed for Roscoe C. Filburn of Montgomery County, who raises wheat to sell. His 1940-41 crop totaled 462 bushels, of which 239 was adjudged excess, the suit said.

A majority of Ohio farmers voted against quotas in the referendum.

U. S. Set to Act—Welles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, has reiterated warnings that the United States will not permit any change in the sovereignty of the Azores or any other Atlantic outpost.

While calling attention to America's strong opposition to aggression of any sort, the Acting Secretary left no doubt but that this country was ready to act in the event that a German thrust at the Azores appeared likely or imminent.

Similar sentiments were expressed in a recent note from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to the Portuguese Government in which he recalled presidential statements that this country could not afford to sit by and see strategic outposts in the Atlantic fall into hostile hands. The Secretary's note was in response to a note from Lisbon warning that Portugal was prepared to defend its possessions against force from any quarter.

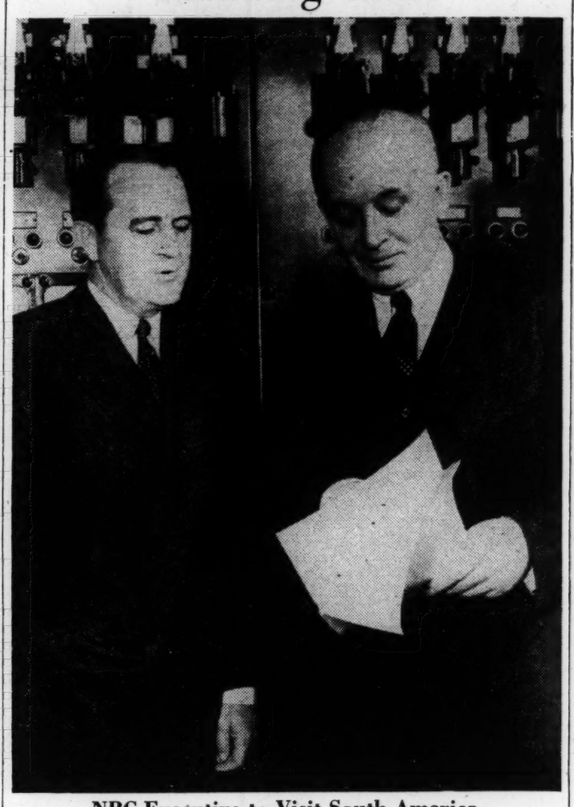
The warning from the Acting Secretary is seen as particularly significant in that it is coupled with reference to the American occupation of Iceland, undertaken to strengthen New World defenses through barring a possible seizure.

Asked if he had any comment to make on reports that the United States might do with the Azores what it did with Iceland, the Acting Secretary recalled that the President, in his message to Congress, had stated that this Government had no intention of impairing the sovereignty of the Icelandic people.

He said that this was the American attitude toward all countries but that the President had made it clear that this country could not tolerate any change in the sovereignty of any Atlantic outpost, that these outposts must remain in friendly hands.

The question of the Azores is a recurrent one here. Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida has asked that this country seize them to prevent their possible utilization by Germany, while a number of high-ranking Navy officials are known to feel that they would measurably aid in the defense of this country and in the Navy's anti-German patrol activity.

Outlining Tour



NBC Executive to Visit South America

Niles Trammell, left, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and John Royal, Vice-President in charge of international relations, standing before one of the short wave panels at Bound Brook, N. J., that relays to South America. Mr. Royal is to make a comprehensive tour of South America.

Europeans Brave Penalties To Listen to U. S. Radiocasts

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the heavy penalties for listening to outside radio stations in the totalitarian and oppressed nations of continental Europe, mail reaching the United States from foreign shores indicates that the American short wave radiocasts of unbiased news are finding receptive ears, according to the Radio Corporation of America.

That is why the RCA subsidiary, the National Broadcasting Company, has redoubled its short wave efforts around the clock, now operating a minimum of 16 hours a day, and at times 24 hours.

With the outbreak and spread of the present world conflict and the continuous improvement in radio facilities, the value of NBC's shortwave service has multiplied in importance and scope, according to Raymond F. Guy, Radio Facilities Engineer of the NBC. "Thousands of letters and telegrams incessantly convey that fact with stirring impact," he said. "One cannot but be deeply impressed by those many communications from Europe which express despair and misery, nor can one read their pleas to continue and expand our efforts without more fully appreciating the high patriotic and humanitarian function which has come to be served by American short wave licensees.

Has Earned Respect

"International broadcasting as conducted by the democracies has become a powerful instrument which has earned the respect and confidence of foreign listeners through the truthfulness of its reporting and the character of its program," Mr. Raymond said.

"Rarely has there been an opportunity within the past decade for any form of communication to demonstrate such unique feats as are now becoming accepted commonplaces in international broadcasting," Mr. Raymond continued. "Barely 16 years ago the first rebroadcast from across the seas took place. Scheduled broadcasts from the far corners of the earth have since become matters of but casual interest.

"But only in recent months has the bewildered victim of catastrophe, propaganda and censorship so fully appreciated the modern miracle of radio which enables him to listen, perhaps secretly, to free stations thousands of miles overseas for frequent and authoritative reports of world events, at times taking place in his own country, frequently at points but a few blocks distant," Mr. Raymond concluded.

The NBC short wave transmitters, WRCA and WNBI, at Bound Brook, N. J., now are hurling programs with a power of 50,000 watts all around the clock to accommodate the time zones of the different nations, and thereby gain the advantages of the most favorable listening periods, especially in Europe and Latin America. At Bound Brook nearly 70 acres are occupied by antenna systems pointed at various quarters of the globe.

Individual Antennas Needed

The Bound Brook site is rectangular with the long dimension facing in the general direction of the Latin-American countries. This is important, engineers explain, because a considerable number of antennas is necessary to serve properly the various sectors within the span of 100 degrees between Mexico City and Pernambuco, Brazil. The short dimension of this site serves the European sector as the span between Moscow and Madrid is only 30 degrees.

"Brazil is unique among Latin-American countries," Mr. Guy said, "in that it is the only one having Portuguese as its native language. Throughout the balance of Central and South America the native language is Spanish. Obviously listeners in Brazil, speaking Portuguese, are little interested in programs in Spanish, English or other languages. Similarly Spanish-speaking peoples are little interested in programs in other languages."

To radiocast effectively to the two different language areas individual antennas and separate language services are essential, Mr. Guy said. To provide service to four basic areas — Brazil, two Spanish groups and Europe—with the most useful of six languages and six frequencies, and do it with the best radio beam service, requires an impressive list of antennas, Mr. Guy said.

Incidentally, it was announced by Niles Trammell, President of the NBC, that John Royal, NBC's Vice-President in charge of international relations, will make an extensive tour of Latin America. Mr. Royal will confer with Pan American radio executives on plans for exchange of more programs between the NBC and South America.

Withdrawal Urged Of British Forces

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan said yesterday that British forces in Iceland should withdraw.

"If we sent our troops there as a defense measure," he added, "then there is no need for the British to remain. Joint occupation is a direct invitation to our involvement in a shooting war."

Previously other Senators had called for the withdrawal of the British, contending that the latter's presence on the island might give Germany an excuse for attack.

Brazil Urges Unity With Argentina

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 15 (AP)—President Vargas of Brazil told an Argentine University delegation last night the unity of the two countries was an important factor in Pan-American solidarity "for common defense."

"Being the two national groups most numerous in South America," he said, "certainly our example of understanding and collaboration without reserve will serve the Pan-American ideal, strengthen continental unity, and create a common spirit of indestructible fraternity because the American nations must stand together united and ready for anything for common defense and against all who would disturb the order of their work and the peace of their homes."

Mothers Opposing Draft Extension

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 15 (AP)—Six Indianapolis women announced a meeting next Monday in the Indiana World War Memorial to form a national organization of mothers with sons in the Army, or with sons eligible to conscription, for opposition to the proposed lengthening of drafted men's term of service.

The organizers are Mrs. Alex Clark, Mrs. Frank Fisk, Mrs. Ernest Milholland, Mrs. Josie Hall, and Mrs. A. R. Young, mothers of soldiers, and Mrs. Howard J. Baumgartel, whose son will be 21 in November.

Their public statement said they wanted to "see the United States Government live up to its promise." They insisted that training of draftees should be held to a year, and the men not be sent outside the United States.

The Administration has proposed to Congress removal of limitations on the training period and movements of the troops.

More Air Funds in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An additional allotment of $470,000 has been made by the War Department for airports at Florence, Lexington, and Myrtle Beach, says an announcement by Dexter C. Martin, Director of the State Aeronautics Commission.

British Find U. S. Short Of Canned Beef

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—Great Britain wishes to obtain a greater portion of its agricultural imports from the United States, but is prevented by certain shortages here, according to John Maynard Keynes, British economist and special adviser to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Referring particularly to canned beef, which Britain now obtains in the Argentine, Mr. Keynes said that imports from the United States would mean a shorter haul with no refrigeration but that this type of food is not available here.

At the same time, the British economist categorically denied reports that the British are re-exporting goods sent from this country under the Lend-Lease program. He added, however, that it was absolutely necessary for Britain to maintain a certain volume of exports since these enabled it to purchase defense materials unobtainable in the United States.

Although the Lend-Lease program has relieved Britain of much previous anxiety as to its source of supplies, London feels that it is necessary to maintain at least a minimum of trade, particularly with Latin-America.

Remnants of Trade

"We are trying to keep up the remnants of our Latin-American trade," Mr. Keynes said, "since we will need all the trade we can get after the war.

"We also are trying to pay our way. If we cut off all our exports and lived on Lend-Lease material, there would have been legitimate reason for complaint on the part of the American people."

Referring to reports that Britain either was re-exporting Lend-Lease material or using it to replace material exported, Mr. Keynes said that "these fears are quite without foundation.

"In the first place, supplies under the Lend-Lease Act are only just beginning to flow and it would have been physically impossible for such supplies to have been processed and exported by now. Careful inquiry indicates no instance in which a violation of the Lend-Lease Act has occurred in letter or in spirit.

Take, for example, some recent talk in the press and elsewhere in regard to the export of tin plate. In actual fact, tin-plate production in Great Britain has been curtailed dramatically in order to release material and labor for war purposes with the result that markets normally supplied by Great Britain, particularly Australia and Argentina, now have to obtain their tin plate from the United States.

Stringent Precautions

"In the second place, the United States departments in charge of the Lease-Lend procedure have to be satisfied in every case as to the ultimate disposal of the goods, and stringent precautions are taken to see that their instructions and requests are strictly regarded, he said.

Mr. Keynes pointed out that there was no intention in the United States of eliminating British overseas trade when the Lease-Lend measure was passed or that Washington considers it desirable that Britain do so.

"By exporting, Britain earns foreign exchange toward paying her way and her dependence upon Lease-Lend aid is thus reduced and the burden of defense from the standpoint of American taxpayers is correspondingly less. Moreover, it is only by this method that we can command from countries other than the United States adequate supplies of many kinds of materials which we require for the prosecution of our war effort.

"At the same time, the passing of the Lease-Lend Act has greatly reduced our dependence on exports, though there has been no time as yet for the change of policy to produce its effect in export statistics. We certainly do not export today just for the sake of doing business. Exports are now strictly limited by a Government licensing scheme to the minimum which is required to pay for current essential purchases."

Steel and Iron Cited

Mr. Keynes took British steel and iron exports as an example of the manner in which London has forced restrictions. He pointed out that iron and steel manufacturers exported to Mexico, Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay, all of them regular markets for British products, averaged only 6000 tons a month for the first five months of this year, or about one-third the normal rate.

Iron and steel products exported to all destinations outside the British Commonwealth were averaging 14,000 tons a month out of a total monthly production of 1,000,000 ingot tons.

"It is clear, therefore, how mistaken it would be to suggest that Great Britain is using the facilities allowed to her under the Lease-Lend Act to push her export industries. On the contrary, she is using the assistance thus granted to cut her own exports to the bone, only maintaining the minimum provision which is necessary for essential purposes," Mr. Keynes declared at his press conference at the British Embassy.

More Portuguese Troops Sent to the Azores

LISBON, Portugal, July 15 (AP)—Another contingent of troops sailed aboard the liner Nyassa today for the Azores to reinforce the Portuguese garrison. This was the third contingent to sail within a week, the fifth within the past two months.

Christian Endeavor Parley Asks Liquor Limit in Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14—Delegates to the sixtieth anniversary Rainbow Jubilee Convention of Christian Endeavor returned to their homes in all sections of the United States and Canada today to begin a broad program of aims and activities under the slogan "always—for Christ and the Church."

Principal objectives were the new world order based on the proposals of Dr. Daniel A. Poling, of Philadelphia, Pa., President of the International Society of Christian Endeavor and World's Christian Endeavor Union, a campaign for local option and prohibition and putting Christianity into action.

Recommendations made for personal Christian experience and growth, church loyalty and fellowship included the enlisting of youth for educational and civic campaigns to deal with the liquor problem, narcotics, gambling and unwholesome forms of amusement. Campaigns of total abstinence from alcohol and tobacco, the welcoming of representative evacuees as speakers and social guests in Christian Endeavor gatherings, the encouragement of friendly relations with other races and faiths and promotion of world missions of prayer, study classes, drama, films and correspondence were recommended.

A highlight of the convention came yesterday when Dr. Poling broadcast by short wave radio to members of Christian Endeavor in Great Britain.

A resolution passed by the convention recalled that the 1911 conclave in Atlantic City had for its slogan "a saloonless nation by 1920." This was achieved, but now the traffic in beverage alcohol has been revived "as a major menace to public morals and civic goodness," the resolution said.

The resolution urged passage of congressional legislation to restrict liquor sales in or near Army, Naval and Air camps, stations and cantonments. It also proposed the "utmost activity" toward immediate sharp restriction and eventual elimination of liquor advertising and toward rigid control of liquor sales.

Other resolutions indorsed the Church Committee for China relief and commended development of the ecumenical movement among Protestant Churches.

Dr. Poling told his British audience that "freedom cannot be isolated and democacy must at last be for all if it is to be preserved for any."

S. Dakota Sets Good Example; Economy, Tax Cuts, Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D.—Taxes may be mounting for some people, but not for South Dakotans.

When July 1 came around, and the new fiscal year began, the State Administration put new economy and savings measures into effect that considerably eased the cost of government and the load on the pocketbook. In addition to these things, W. G. Douglas, State Treasurer, announced that the general fund has the biggest balance in history—topping $3,500,000.

But it was all planned that way. A little more than two years ago when Gov. Harlan J. Bushfield took office during the complete Republican "comeback" that swept the State in 1938, he set forth strict economy moves in his legislative message. It was greeted with co-operation, After re-election last fall, the Governor presented more thrifty proposals to the lawmakers when they met in January. They, too, were adopted.

Efficiency Not Impaired

Did all of this curtail efficiency, or hamper normal operation? Not at all, say observers here.

Much of it resulted from the application of sound business practice to government affairs. Another factor was the return to greater farm prosperity. That resumption of needed rainfall has been gradual during the past five years, and this year promises one of the best harvests in South Dakota history. Tax collections have thus increased, especially the revenue from gasoline and from the three-cent sales tax. To those who do not know farming and ranching this normal rainfall factor may not seem important. No South Dakotan doubts it after going through the drought and depression times of the hectic 1930's.

J. H. Bottum, Jr., State Tax Director, reported a gain of $2,000,000 in tax collections during the past fiscal year as compared to the previous period. The four-cent State gas tax brought in $335,000 more than it did the year previous, and the State Treasurer's report shows an increased balance of $600,000 more than in 1940 at this time.

Lowering of Taxes

The coming of July meant the dropping of one cent from the three-cent sales tax and a similar drop on the special sales levy on automobiles; personal income taxes were markedly lowered; $600,000 was made available to reimburse counties for revenues lost through non-taxable foreclosed school lands; 150,000 more was appropriated for distressed schools to ease the local tax burden.

Officials have estimated the total savings to taxpayers direct by these economy moves—already set at $4,000,000—will be, at least, $7,000,000 before the second two-year term of the Administration is over. This in a State with less than 700,000 population is the more significant.

Thus when Governor Bushfield told the Legislature in January that he wanted his thrift program carried out still further, to make it easier for South Dakotans "to meet the prospect of a tremendous increase in Federal expenditures," he not only set a good example, but outlined a program which could be enacted without impairing the people's needs.

Reports Show Defense Speed

Continued from Page 1

in some respects better than where it stood when the war ended in 1918.

Have Gone Good Distance

Mr. Patterson submitted to the Senate Defense Investigation Committee a review of the Army's expansion work during the fiscal year which ended June 30.

"I do not claim," he said, "that America as yet is adequately armed or prepared, or that we have become a thoroughly stocked and sufficiently productive arsenal for ourselves and for the other democratic nations as well. But we have gone a good distance."

Mr. Patterson forecast increasing dislocation of the nation's normal peacetime economic machinery as more and more of industry is devoted to war.

"I doubt that more than 15 per cent of America's productive endeavor is devoted to defense work," he said. "If we expect to equal and surpas other countries, far more of our machines and labor must be placed at the service of the War Department and the Navy Department."

The present army, Mr. Patterson said, consists of nearly 1,500,000 soldiers including nine triangular divisions, one of which is completely motorized, 18 square divisions, two cavalry divisions, four armored divisions and various other troops engaged in specialties and the manning of overseas garrisons.

The Air Corps, he said, now had an enlisted strength of 167,600 while its rate of pilot training has been increased to 30,000 a year.

Additional armored divisions and further motorization are awaiting the necessary equipment, Mr. Patterson said. He added that while personnel had increased sixfold during the last fiscal year, the increase in material would be at least thirty-fold.

OPM's aluminum plant expansion program marks a final rejection of the early defense period contention that the Aluminum Company of America could meet single handed the total ultimate defense needs of this metal. The Aluminum Company enjoyed a virtual monopoly of production of this metal, and its spokesmen have insisted until recently that there was no danger of shortage.

Estimates Constantly Up

However, estimates of aluminum needs have mounted with the months, and the final answer is now contained in the expansion program which will add seven new production plants and five new companies to the field hitherto covered by one company.

The Government will own all of the seven new plants. The Aluminum Company will be called in to manage three. The other four will be managed by the Union Carbide Company, Reynolds Metal Company, Bohn Aluminum & Brass Company, and the Olin Corporation. When completed, the new plants will double current aluminum production in the United States. It is hoped that some will be ready to operate in time so that expanding capacity will more or less keep pace with increasing demand.

The President's $300,000,000 request was for speedy congressional action in specific items in existing recommendations to enable the earliest possible strengthening of outlying naval bases. The routine measure acted on by the House Naval Committee would provide $300,000,000 for new shipbuilding facilities, $160,000,000 for repair facilities and $125,000,000 for expansion of ordnance manufacturing plants.

A Ticklish Problem

General Marshall tackled probably the most politically dangerous subjects a soldier can ever touch when he went before the House Military Committee in support of his request for legislation permitting him to weed unfit officers from the service. Long before he opened fire on this issue he knew that nine out of ten unfit officers enjoy political support in Congress. He knew that many a General in the past has come to grief for attempting to weed out the unfit. He hesitated a long time. But so vital to the efficiency of the Army as well as the physical safety of its men is the purging of the unfit that he put his caution and the advice of many friends aside and took the matter to Congress.

In facing the Committee today to testify on the point he declared, what every military observer knows, that the U. S. Army's present system of weeding out officers for inefficiency is a "joke."

"There is no place in today's army," he said, "for a man who is slowing down. The complications of war are too great. More than ever we need ingenuity. We need celerity of action. In these days we have to consider the good of the army above everything else."

But he tried to allay the alarm of legislators for their particular friends in the army by assuring the committee that less than one per cent of the total of 13,000 officers in the army would be affected by the legislation.

SALADS IN 6 MINUTES

Highly Nutritious — Economical Too

THREE DIAMONDS *Fancy* CRABMEAT

Write for FREE Recipe Book to: THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT · 1155 Equitable Bldg., New York, N. Y.

DOES Your PRESENT FIRE INSURANCE PAY YOU DIVIDENDS?

For 116 years, the Norfolk and Dedham mutual fire insurance companies have averaged to pay more than 20% dividends to policyholders.

ARE you served BY YOUR OWN AGENT—OR BY A COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE?

Norfolk and Dedham sells *only* through *your own* agents, that you may enjoy their friendly cooperative service.

and: on December 31, 1940—70% of Norfolk and Dedham's $1,804,470.33 assets represented FREE SURPLUS. Total liabilities were $549,965.52. Where can you get greater savings with better service and greater security than in a Norfolk and Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance policy?

OVER A CENTURY OF SAVINGS

NORFOLK AND DEDHAM *Mutual Fire Insurance Company*

DEDHAM, MASS

ASK YOUR OWN INSURANCE AGENT

NEW YORK CITY

KINDERMANN FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES EST. 46 YEARS

Coast to Coast MOVING PACKING SHIPPING to any part of U. S. and foreign countries

RUGS CLEANED & STORED. VAULTS FOR SILVER, ETC.

Webster Ave. at 170th St. Tel. JErome 7-0194

In Rochester, N. Y., It's the POWERS HOTEL For Biggest Values

Clean, Inviting Rooms With Bath $2.50 Best Food in the City

Summertime Is Playtime

A Scene at Ocean City, New Jersey

Carefree vacationists enjoying one of the many attractive and safe bathing beaches.

Sloping Sands of Ocean Beach Are a Delight to Vacationists

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The summer season is on and so is the vacation trek to the smooth, sloping sands of Ocean Beach, New Jersey.

Because of its extremely safe beach and gentle surf, Ocean City naturally attracts thousands of children. Here mothers may let them romp at will near the tide's edge without the dangers that exist at many other beaches. As an added precaution Ocean City maintains a large force of well-trained lifesavers who keep a constant watch over the 19 designated bathing centers.

While Johnny plays in the sand Mother and Dad can turn their attention to any number of recreational diversions. If they wish, they may sit on the boardwalk, which stretches along the beach, and watch Johnny build that castle in the sand. Or they may go boating, fishing, horseback riding, and golfing.

In addition to these activities, Ocean City sponsors concerts in a huge auditorium on Municipal Pier. Here guest artists of national fame are presented throughout the season.

The recreation center offers both planned play and individual expression to all age groupings. Within the grounds are areas for organized games; courts for volley ball; paddle tennis and badminton; horseshoe pitching pits and shuffleboard courts, illuminated by floodlights for night playing.

The children also have their own playground. It is equipped with see-saws, miniature merry-go-rounds, and swings. A child checking bureau is maintained to give the parents a little vacation with a free conscience knowing that Johnny and Betty are having the time of their young lives in the care of play specialists.

As a vacation spot, Ocean City has a dual attraction, the ocean on the East and Great Egg Harbor Bay on the West, thus insuring a sea breeze which ever way the wind blows. The hottest land breezes are cooled to an enjoyable temperature in crossing the bay which is one of the most valued offerings of the resort. The Bay affords excellent opportunities for a wide variety of aquatic sports. The triangular course of the Ocean City Yacht Club, which can be viewed from any point on the bayfront, is the scene of a series of speedboat races throughout the summer.

Tauck Scenic Tours

De luxe bus trips to the scenic areas of the United States and Canada are offered to travelers this summer by Tauck Tours, now in their sixteenth consecutive year. Besides offering tours to such popular regions as New England, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Gaspé, the Berkshires of Massachusetts, Cape Cod, and Florida, Tauck includes New Orleans in this varied group. Ranging from $35 to $198 the Tauck Tours have become famous because of the clockwork precision which each program is carried through. In the first place every expense is included in the cost of the ticket. The finest hotels are used throughout each tour. The days' travel is well planned but a point is made never to overcrowd the itinerary. In fact, itineraries involve an average of only five hours of actual riding each day. On some of the tours there are days when the coach is not used at all.

Stratoliners in Use

Four-engine Stratoliners have replaced Douglas equipment on two round-trip flights daily between Chicago and New York. In announcing this change Transcontinental Western Air, Inc., point out that this will bring to eight the number of high altitude Stratoliner flights serving the Nation's two largest metropolitan centers. The huge 33-passenger ships will increase considerably the aircraft space available for passengers. The Stratoliners make the journey between the two cities in three hours and 33 minutes.

Outdoor Pools

Spacious outdoor swimming pools have been installed on the forward decks of the Clyde-Mallory "Cruise-way" liners Cherokee and Seminole for the enjoyment of passengers on Florida vacation cruises. Twice a week these ships leave New York for Jacksonville and Miami.

Travel Notes

The northwest corner of New Mexico, joining Arizona, Utah and Colorado, is the only point in the United States where four states do meet . . . The 14th Annual Mountain Dance and Music Festiville will be held in Asheville, N. C., July 24 to 26 . . . Nassau now is only 70 minutes away from Florida as Pan American Airways puts into operation its new, speedy DC3s . . . The longest floating bridge in the world is located at Chemong Lake in the famous Kawartha Lakes district of Ontario . . . Passenger traffic on Moore-McCormack Lines to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, shows a 14 per cent increase during the first six months of this year . . . Darts, N. Y., is ready for the colorful gymkhana to be staged in the Darts Oval on July 24 with a series of colorful riding events including short straight-away races, obstacle races, chair and potato races, and novelty games played by riders on horseback.

A Jolting 'Jeep' Proves Amphibious

FORT BENNING, Ga., July 15 (AP)—Those jolting quarter-ton reconnaissance cars, better known as "jeeps," have become amphibious.

Demonstrating methods of crossing unfordable streams, the Army's "rolling fourth" motorized division floated one in water about 18 inches deep, pushed it across and drove it up the opposite bank of Upatoi Creek yesterday.

A square section of canvas was placed in the water near the bank and the "jeep" driven on it. Then the corners and edges were pulled up and tied, package fashion, and the water inside removed with hand pumps, giving the vehicle displacement enough to float.

Explosions representing hostile artillery fire filled the air throughout the demonstration.

Convicts Grateful To Western Warden

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., July 15 (AP)—San Quentin convicts like the treatment accorded them by prison officials.

Warden Clinton T. Duffy and Yard Captain Joseph Fletcher on the first anniversary of their appointment yesterday received framed paintings done by an anonymous prisoner.

The chairman of the inmates' departmental representative committee said the action was taken to "express our heartfelt gratitude for the advanced penological program and humane treatment afforded us during the past year."

Warden Duffy has abolished use of dungeon cells, and instituted night school vocational classes.

Washington Sideglances: Willkie Links Roosevelts

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Unexcelled: Wendell Willkie came out of the White House the other day chuckling over a story he had told the President appropos a forthcoming visit of a group of psychologists interested in promoting national unity.

It seems that Will Hays once took Albert D. Lasker, noted advertising man, to see President Theodore Roosevelt.

"I understand you're No. 1 advertising man in the country," the President said as he shook hands with Mr. Lasker.

"I would be presumptuous to let that be said in your presence," replied Mr. Lasker deferentially.

In the same vein, Mr. Willkie indicated to the President that he considered him as much an expert on public opinion as any psychologist might be.

WOC's: The WOC is outnumbering the dollar-a-year man in the national defense setup.

WOC is a new creature. The initials mean "without compensation." Latest personnel figures show there are 1,291 WOC's and only 311 dollar-a-year men on the staffs of defense agencies.

Appointments of dollar-a-year men must clear through the White House, but WOC's may be put to work without presidential consent. But then, they won't have their $1-a-year Government checks to hand down to their grandsons as mementos of their patriotic service, either.

No Smoking: Oil "dictator" Harold L. Ickes has sent 42 District of Columbia motorists to inspection stations in the last week for examination of their automobiles.

For 15 years there has been a rule in the District Traffic Code making operating of a smoking vehicle illegal, but nobody paid much attention to it until Mr. Ickes was assigned the job of conserving gasoline.

He immediately gave orders to the United States park police under his jurisdiction to patrol the parks for offenders. The first three days they picked up 42. Tests showed seven out of eight wasting gas or oil. Offenders get a red windshield sticker and 10 days to correct the defect. Tourists are not exempt.

Second Mrs. Roosevelt?: A distinguished visitor at District of Columbia juvenile, police, and municipal courts last week was Lady Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador, who revealed that she recently was appointed Justice of the Peace in her home township in Yorkshire County, England, where she will be entitled to try both criminal and civil cases.

Buddies!: "Probably the only good Democrat you'll find in the New York Stock Exchange is the office boy," Representative William R. Thom (D) of Ohio warned Emil Schram former Reconstruction Finance Corporation President, when he departed recently to become President of the Exchange.

President's Sons: "Who are you, where do you come from, and what is your background?" Representative George W. Johnson (D) of West Virginia, asked Charles P. Taft, son of the former President, when he appeared at the Capital in official capacity to ask for morale-building appropriations for the armed services.

"My name is Charles P. Taft. I am a lawyer from Cincinnati. I am a brother of Senator Robert A. Taft, but I hope that will not be held against me," he replied with obvious apology for his brother's anti-Administration activities.

B-19 Just Dwarf in Air Picture Ahead, Designer Stout Says

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"The B-19 (world's largest bombing plane recently test flown at Los Angeles) is just a little puddle-jumper compared with what is coming," William B. (Bill) Stout, veteran areonautical designer of Detroit, told hundreds of Ohioans gathered at an aviation dinner in Akron recently.

"We are going to make bigger ships in bigger quantities," prophesied the man who designed the first all-metal transport plane—the old Ford-Stout trimotor, or "tin goose."

"Three thousand horsepower engines are almost ready, and in a few years there will be 5,000 horsepower engines. There will be a capacity for 300 crew members on these ships instead of a 'mere handful' such as the B-19 now carries."

The bushy-haired designer of his own rear-engine automobile, labeled as one "who has a vast irreverence for the past and a vast impatience with the present," spoke on "What Is Going to Happen to American Aviation After This War."

Increased Private Flying

Mr. Stout announced quietly that in ten years, "maybe five," 75 per cent of the audience before him would be flying their own planes. Mr. Stout is developing a small plane himself designed of stainless steel. His methods of fabricating this metal to produce large quantities of craft has so interested the Army that his company has been placed well up on the metals priority list in order to permit him to continue his developments.

Air freight is another aeronautical development whose future Mr. Stout believes in strongly. Diverting a moment from his subject, he told his audience that he had talked with pilots who had been flying some of his old trimotor planes in South America carrying freight into the oil fields. "Frankly, I never pictured such a long life for those ships of mine. One pilot said he had just flown a caterpillar tractor in one of my old ships for 7,000 miles over the jungles. Why, someone predicted that those Fords of mine would rust through in three years' time. Instead of that they have flown millions of miles, and now at least 20 of them are still flying in South America."

"It isn't hard to visualize the picture which lies ahead when practically everything will be moved by air," Mr. Stout said. "Seaports will not be necessary for shipment across water, and airports will be operating long after railroad stations are forgotten.

"Traffic for a while, of course," he added, "will move north and south until this war is over, rather than east and west, and South America and Alaska will be bound closer to us every day."

Mr. Stout then went on to give an extremely encouraging picture of United States defense as it is today.

"One advantage which our country has over every country in the world today is its airplane engines," he said. "Our air-cooled engines haven't yet been approached by any other country in the world.

"During the last 90 days United States metallurgists have developed a metal nine times as strong as any Krupp ever turned out. Props in our planes are far ahead of anything made in Europe, and our wing curves and landing gears are far superior," Mr. Stout added.

Costs Going Down

"England still has to have fitting shops where engines must be turned out by hand," Mr. Stout averred, "while we are taking advantage of lessons learned in the automotive industry and are turning them out in mass production."

Mr. Stout predicted that new processes of manufacture will lower the costs of planes—that cylinders can soon be made for as little as $2.25 (production cost) and that engines now costing $10,000, $15,000 and $20,000 apiece may be purchased for the amount resulting by taking off the end zero.

"Pretty soon you can buy a good airplane as cheap as you can buy a good truck," he told the men in the audience.

Ray Russell

William B. Stout

Who gives a most striking picture of growth that may be expected in the next five or 10 years of development in aviation of the United States.

Aid for British Labor Urged

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—All possible aid to British labor from American workers was promised yesterday by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in a trans-Atlantic radio talk with George Gibson, Chairman of the British Trades Union Congress.

Inaugurating Aid to British Labor Week, Mr. Green, speaking in Washington, declared that "during this coming week labor organizations throughout the United States will climax a successful campaign . . . to raise funds for the relief of British workers victimized by Hitler's blitzkrieg."

Funds will go for food, clothing, mobile kitchens, and all other necessary materials asked by British labor, Mr. Green asserted.

"The growing supplies from America are enabling us to face the hordes of Germany with growing confidence," Mr. Gibson said. "We are intensely grateful for all that American labor has already done, but would beg of you your redoubled efforts in order that the machines of modern warfare may result in the overthrow of the fearful menace of Naziism with the least possible loss of life."

President Roosevelt, in a letter to Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and Chairman of the American Labor Committee to aid British Labor, has indorsed the campaign for funds launched by the committee.

Robert Montgomery In Navy—Definitely

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 15 (AP)—Robert Montgomery, Columbia Studio learned to its sorrow yesterday, is definitely in the Navy.

Mr. Montgomery finished a picture shortly before his enlistment July 1. After the preview Studio officials agreed that one added scene would help it along.

Off went a request to the Navy, asking to borrow Mr. Montgomery for the sequence.

Back came the reply. Mr. Montgomery is on a training cruise, his whereabouts unknown. The tenor of the Navy's reply indicated that it considered Hollywood had no further claim on him.

So the scene will be shot, with a double for Mr. Montgomery, his back to the camera.

Travel

NEW YORK TO CAPETOWN
in only 16½ days
by new luxury liners

THREE superb, ultra-modern American ships now offer deluxe accommodations and fast service *direct* to SOUTH and EAST AFRICA, a sunshiny, relaxing trip of a lifetime, to the world's most interesting travel lands. Sailings scheduled this autumn and winter for the new

S. S. AFRICAN COMET
S. S. AFRICAN METEOR
S. S. AFRICAN PLANET

See your travel agent or write direct to
AMERICAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE, INC.
26 Beaver Street, New York

Hotels and Resorts

San Francisco

San Francisco
The City by the Golden Gate
HOTEL SIR FRANCIS Drake
UNION MANAGEMENT - DON B. BURGER, Mgr.

San Francisco's
largest and best located hotel
1000 ROOMS • 1000 BATHS
$4 one person, $6 two persons
HOTEL ST. FRANCIS
UNION SQUARE
MANAGEMENT DAN E. LONDON

KING GEORGE HOTEL
FIREPROOF
One or Two Persons, $2.00 and $2.50
Twin Beds $3.00
All rooms outside and with private bath. Restaurant next door. Tray service if desired.
Centrally Located. Garage Service.
Mason Street, near Geary Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO
Stewart
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50, two persons; without bath $2.00 one person, $3.00 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors

Los Angeles

REX ARMS
APARTMENT-HOTEL
4 Blocks from 3rd Church
Excellent Service
945 Wilshire Blvd.
DOWNTOWN
LOS ANGELES

Northern Hotel
$1.00-$1.50
Attractive Weekly Rates
MUtual 1135
2ND ST. at HILL ST.
LOS ANGELES

Washington

In SEATTLE
it's the New
BENJ. FRANKLIN
Center of retail, shopping, theatrical district.
Write for booklet C
Rates from 2.50

PACIFIC BEACH HOTEL
OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN—OPEN ALL YEAR—AMERICAN PLAN
$4.50 per day and up—weekly rates
Fine Hiway All the Way
Food, beds and environment spell contentment
FOR RESERVATIONS ADDRESS
Carl Cooper, Pacific Beach, Wash.

in Seattle
The Calhoun
from 1.50 up
Shopping Dist. No Beer license. Quiet and Harmony.
2nd Ave. and Virginia

Oklahoma

THE Best ADDRESS IN TULSA
Air Cooled Coffee Shop
Add to the desirability of a centrally located stopping place, a service that provides the utmost in Comfort and you have the answer—
HOTEL TULSA
IN THE HEART OF THE OIL CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

Wisconsin

DIXIE LODGE
Amid Century-Old Trees on Picturesque Balsam Lake
DIXIE
50 miles of meandering wooded shores, modern lodge and cottages, golf course on estate, tennis, good beach, real fishing, saddle horses; a safe, refined home for you and your family; no liquors. Write for folder. Phone through Amery, Wis.
Home of Dixie Lodge Salad Dressing
John Andrew Steele, Prop.
Balsam Lake, Wis.

Minnesota

Heading for Minnesota?
HOTEL LOWRY
IN ST. PAUL
Special Tourist Rates
ROOMS WITH BATH $2 up 4 ATTRACTIVE RESTAURANTS
LOWRY GARAGE HAS DIRECT ENTRANCE INTO HOTEL

Illinois

LELAND HOTEL
250 Rooms
Rates $1.50 to $4.00
Cafe and Coffee Shop
Garage in Connection
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Kansas City, Mo.

Netherlands Hotel
Hotel of Refinement for Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who wish a permanent home, or visitors who desire quiet comfort while here.
Near a Christian Science church; fifteen minutes on bus or street car to downtown. Rates: $1.50 Single; $2.00 Double. With Private Bath.
3835 MAIN STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

AIR-CONDITIONED GUEST & DINING ROOMS
Hotel PRESIDENT
Frank J. Dean, Managing Director
14TH & BALTIMORE AVE. KANSAS CITY, MO.

St. Louis, Mo.

VISIT THE ROOSEVELT IN ST. LOUIS
A FINE HOTEL with MODERATE RATES
$2.00 with Bath and Free Garage
Delmar at Euclid
HARRY COOPLAND, Manager

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH BATH
A completely equipped hotel where the traveler finds refinements and luxuries that add much to his comfort and pleasure.
Famed Southern Food. Unsurpassed Service.
FAY M. THOMAS, Gen. Mgr.
$3.50 up
The Roosevelt HOTEL
"The Pride of the South"

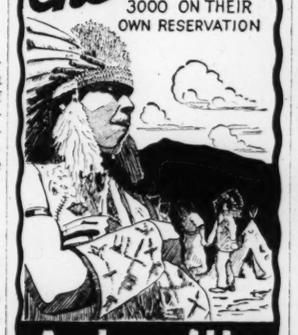
Colorado

DENVER, COLORADO
1420 LOGAN
OLIN HOTEL
ACROSS THE STREET FROM FIRST CHURCH
$2.00 Single Exceptional Food
$4.00 Double No Liquor Served
Management: JOHN HUNTINGTON • "BILLY" BRIGGS

SHIRLEY-SAVOY
DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

North Carolina

Come Visit With The Cherokees
3000 ON THEIR OWN RESERVATION



Asheville
In The Land of The Sky

Over 3,000 Cherokees — braves, squaws, papooses . . . GENUINE Americans! At work and at play, they will give you pictures you'll always remember. Other nearby wonders: Great Smoky Mountains National Park . . . Biltmore House and Gardens . . . Craggy Rhododendron Gardens . . . Blue Ridge Parkto-Park Highway . . . and scores more. Your opportunity for a vacation of varied pleasures—this cool and scenic mountain empire . . . within such quick and easy reach! Request folder 9. Chamber of Commerce, Asheville, N. C.

New York City

New York's Newest HOTEL EDISON
46TH & 47TH and BROADWAY
Ideal location, Perfect Service and Comfort.
MARIA KRAMER, President
HOTEL LINCOLN
IN THE HEART OF TIMES SQUARE

COMING TO NEW YORK?
Stop at the centrally located King Edward Hotel. 120 W. 44th St. 300 rooms, 300 baths. Write for free guide "SEE NEW YORK."
H. H. Cummings, Mgr.
King Edward Hotel

Atlantic City, N. J.

Hotel Lafayette
For a Grand Vacation at the Seashore
NO. CAROLINA AVENUE NEAR BEACH
Restful Atmosphere
RATES AS LOW AS $5.50 DAILY, $32.50 WEEKLY
Per Person, 2 in a Room
Room—Bath—All Meals
DELICIOUS FOOD
JOHN R. KERSEY, Mgr.
ATLANTIC CITY

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science church. Choicest of French and American foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $5 European, with meals $8
Kenneth W. Baker, General Manager

VACATION HERE NOW!
You'll enjoy the invigorating air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Children's playroom. Decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.
The SEASIDE
on the Boardwalk ATLANTIC CITY
Harrison Cook, Res. Mgr.

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore
Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays). Write for information.
ROOM / BATH / MEALS / Fri. to Sun.
$11
$12, $14 Per Person
F. Ernest Todd, Manager
the SENATOR • Atlantic City

New Jersey

Genuine American Hospitality
LAKE PARK HOTEL
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
NOW OPEN Relax and play at this famous seashore resort. (NO LIQUOR SERVED.) Close to ocean and Deal Lake. A charming and gracious atmosphere. American Plan from $4 daily. Weekly and season rates to families. Capacity 200 guests. Elevator. Every recreational diversion. Write for rates and information. William L. Jones, Host. N. Y. Office—Lexington 2-0414.

NEW ATLANTIC HOTEL
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Unspoiled vacation spot. Cheerful hotel overlooking ocean . . . away from crowds. Free Pool and ocean bathing. Own tennis court. Beautiful grounds; elevators, sun deck; golf, riding, fishing, social activities; delicious meals on outdoor Dining Terrace. Booklet.
N. Y. Office—Eldorado 5-0300

Managers of hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your patronage.

North Carolina

SPEND A GLORIOUS TWO WEEKS IN
NORTH CAROLINA
. . . at a Little Cost

Fun and Relaxation On White Sand Beaches

JOIN US in your favorite recreation: golf on courses champions prefer, fish mountain streams and lakes, or try the big game off the coast. North Carolina is tops in vacations. Forget the heat, the noise, bustle and hurry of the city in the peace and contentment of these majestic old mountains . . . by shady streams and cool lakes . . . or along miles of white sand beaches. Browse among historic shrines in this land where the first child of English parentage in America was born. Thrill to the romance of the Old South in famous plantations. There are accommodations to fit every purse and moderate rates prevail. Mail the coupon.

Travelogue with sound, in color, 16 mm, available to responsible agencies

Governor's Hospitality Committee,
Dept. of Conservation and Development,
Raleigh, North Carolina
Gentlemen: Please send illustrated booklet,
"NORTH CAROLINA, VARIETY VACATIONLAND"
Name _____
Address _____

New York City

You regulate the temperature yourself in the AIR-CONDITIONED ROOMS OF THE WALDORF-ASTORIA
Single from $7. . For two from $10.
Meeting-rooms and restaurants are also air-conditioned.
No extra charge for air-conditioning!
Park Ave., 49th to 50th St., New York

In the city's social center, around the corner from Third Church.
SINGLE with BATH . . . from $3.00
DOUBLE with BATH . . . from $4.00
GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.50 PER PERSON
La Salle du Bois Restaurant, Air Cooled
The HOTEL LA SALLE
30 EAST 60TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

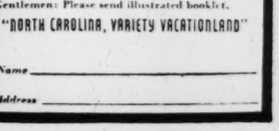
do more—see more
time saving convenience and complete comfort in the center of all you want to do in New York. Rooms from $4.50
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST., N. Y.
BERNARD G. HINES, Managing Director

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything Upstate
600 Rooms
Rates Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Massachusetts

MAYFLOWER HOTEL
MANOMET POINT • PLYMOUTH • MASS.
One of New England's finest resort hotels . . . ocean front . . . private beach . . . warm sea-water pool. Every recreational attraction . . . Restricted clientele



Art Exhibitions in Boston—Midweek Prospects on the Radio

French Loans at Museum; Decorative Arts at Vose's

There are on view at the Museum of Fine Arts several canvases by modern French painters, which are on loan from local private collections.

There are three pictures by Georges Rouault, who is no stranger now in Boston since his comprehensive exhibition last year at the Institute of Modern Art. Imagination is expressed in the portraits, executed with spareness and austerity. Rouault is inspired by medieval sources, but he is a creative artist, living anew the emotion with which he invests his pictures. He is an expressionist concentrating his technical resources on emotional values.

Van Gogh's "Ravine" is one of the most beautiful portrayals of the landscape made by that resourceful artist. The colors are not raw and bright, but subtle and allusive. There is a vigorous,, elastic line bounding the jagged slopes. as forms are indicated through restless flowing lines which terminate in flame-like spirals. Van Gogh transformed everything into an elemental substance which seems to have the characteristics of fire, wind, and water in their more active manifestations. In this canvas he resembles El Greco, with whom he is often compared. El Greco, too, rose above the demands and boundaries of fact. Another landscape on loan by Van Gogh shows how eager he was to record the silvery tonality which neutralizes the vivid hues of the Provençal countryside.

★ ★ ★

Decorative Arts

At the Robert C. Vose galleries, Copley Square, there is an exhibition of early English and American decorative arts. Included are choice examples of cabinet work, ceramics, silver, and textiles. Personal portraits and landscapes by British painters are on display.

The eighteenth century handicraft becomes more and more significant. We have come to treasure all the relics which show the good taste and the skill of the colonial craftsman. They felt the influence of their British forebears and in many respects American antiquities may be considered a branch of the English handiwork tradition.

The objects shown at Vose's reveal a feeling for materials, a capacity to devise the appropriate pattern to suit the color and texture of the material. It is not possible in a machine age to duplicate the cabinet work of the Salem, Rhode Island, anc Philadelphia woodwork. The carving of ornamentation shows how skilled the settlers were in decorative sculpture.

Among the canvases at Vose s are several landscapes by nineteenth century Englishmen whose names are not commonly known. The pictures show a native love of nature which was first expressed forcefully and lyrically by the poets. We find that painters differ in their approach to nature; some record as literally as possible what they see outdoors; others endow their landscapes with a fanciful or poetic quality. The latter remind us of our Hudson River School.

Among portraits, outstanding exhibits include "Portrait of Sir Walter Scott," executed early in the career of Sir Henry Raeburn. This artist had the opportunity to make likenesses of many a noted personage dwelling in Edinburgh. There is a portrait of the Countess of Sunderland by Sir Peter Lely. There are also portraits by William Beechey and John Hoppner.

The exhibition will continue through the summer. **D. A.**

Lily Pons and André Kostelanetz

To donate their talents to the "Treasury Hour," for defense bonds, Wednesday, CBS- WEEI, 9 p. m.

Inter-American Aviation To Be Discussed on Radio

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Cornelius Vanberbilt Whitney of Pan American Airways will tell of the struggle of America air transport with Axis air lines in South America in one of tonight's radio programs. Fulton Lewis is expected to explain the background of the recent controversy over power between Secretary Ickes and the Aluminum Company. He will visit the Alcoa, Tenn., plant as defense reporter.

Concert, stage, and radio stars are scheduled to appear on the Treasury Hour program Wednesday. Alice Duer Miller is expected to read part of her "White Cliffs of Dover"

Senator Charles W. Tobey is expected to speak on Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox's proposal to use the American Navy for more operations in the Atlantic.

Lord Halifax is scheduled to make a mid-week address to the Lockheed aircraft workers in California in celebration of the delivery of 1,000 bombing planes to Britain. Wendell Willkie is also scheduled to be heard before a labor rally.

Premiere of a new popular series with Benny Goodman and his orchestra, with special guests on each period, is set for Thursday.

Tonight

Speakers

Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, chairman of the board of Pan American Airways, on "The Struggle for Inter-American Trade Ways"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., "Your Defense Reporter," from the Alcoa, Tenn., plant of the Aluminum Company of America; MBS-WAAB, 10:15.

Mrs. Quincy Wright, foreign policy chairman of the National League of Women Voters, on "Win the Battle for Production"; re-radiocast by recording; CBS-WEEI, 11:45.

Music

Reginald Stewart to direct Lewisohn Stadium concert in program including Wagner's Prelude and "Liebestod" from "Tristan and Isolde" and Peter Warlock's "Capriol" Suite; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Wednesday

Defense Feature

Lily Pons and André Kostelanetz, Burns and Allen, "Aldrich Family" cast, Alice Duer Miller reading part of her "White Cliffs of Dover," Walter O'Keefe, master of ceremonies, Barry Wood, baritone, and Al Goodman's Orchestra scheduled for "Treasury Hour"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Speakers

Talks on "The Sociological Problems Confronting the Family," from the Second New England Conference on Tomorrow's Children, at Harvard Summer School; WEEI, 4.

Senator Tobey of New Hampshire, in reply to Secretary Knox's proposal for greater use of the Navy in the Atlantic, for America First Committee; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Music

Kathryn Witwer, soprano, to sing Rachmaninoff's "O Cease Thy Singing," with violin and piano accompaniment; orchestra and chorus to be heard in program of Hadley's "Streets of Pekin," Warlock's Serenade for Strings, Wagner's Quintet from "Die Meistersinger" and the Polovetzian Dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor"; "Pageant of Melody" program; MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Thursday

Premiere

"The Housewarming," with Benny Goodman's Orchestra as regular feature; Merle Oberon, special guest, and the Smoothies, vocal trio, also guests; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Speakers

Address by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, to the workers of the Lockheed Aircraft Company, Burbank, Calif., to celebrate delivery of one thousandth bomber to Britain; ferry pilot also to speak; music by Lockheed choral club and band; MBS-WAAB, 4.

Wendell Willkie, to speak to labor rally under auspices of the Committee to Defend America and the Fight for Freedom; MBS-WAAB, 11:30.

Defense feature

Brig. Gen. William A. McCain, Quartermaster of the Philadelphia Army Depot, on how the Army is clothed, for "Adventures in Science"; CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

"In Your Defense," program from military depots in New England; CBS-WEEI, 4:15.

First drawings of the Second National Selective Service Lottery; brief talk by Brig. Gen Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service; MBS-WAAB, 8:15.

Music

Alfred Wallenstein has selected Mendelssohn's Overture to "The Midsummer Night's Dream" and Van Vactor's "Divertimento" for his "Sinfonietta" profram; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Jean-Marie Beaudet, French-Canadian conductor, to direct third concert of Montreal Symphony Orchestra with program of Maurice Blackburn's "Fantaisie En Mocassins" and Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony in F Minor; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Bert Six, © Vitagraph

Merle Oberon

To be guest of "The Housewarming" series with Benny Goodman's Orchestra, Thursday, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Notes of the Dance

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, in their second appearance at the Lewisohn Stadium, New York, this summer, will give three performances this week, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights, with Franz Allers conducting.

The program scheduled for Thursday and Friday is "Swan Lake," with Tamara Toumanova (first night), Alexandra Danilova (second night), Igor Youskevitch and Roland Guerard; "Petrouchka," with Danilova (first night) and Toumanova (second night, Leonide Massine and André Eglevsky; "Prince Igor," with Frederic Franklin and Jeannette Lauret. For Saturday the program announced is "Serenade," with Danilova, Youskevitch, and Marc Platoff; "Schéhérazade," with Lauret and Franklin, "Spectre de la Rose" (Toumanova and Youskevitch); and "Capriccio Espagnol," with Massine, Nathalie Krassovska, Danilova, and Eglevsky.

Following this little Russian Ballet festival, the company will make a cross-country tour.

★ ★ ★

Anton Dolin and Alicia Markova, assisted by Nora Kaye, Annabelle Lyon and Maria Karniloff, will present the second pair of weekly programs in the International Dance Festival at Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass., on Friday and Saturday afternoons at 5. Mr. Dolin's restaging of Perrot's "Pas de Quatre," Adeline Genée's "The Love Song," "Sylphide and the Scotsman," and "Vestris" are the numbers announced. In accordance with the custom inaugurated by Ted Shawn and his Men Dancers at dance events in previous years when Jacob's Pillow was their summer headquarters, tea will be served at 4.

★ ★ ★

At the Bennington School of the Arts, Bennington, Vt., on Saturday evening, Erick Hawkins, assisted by Jean Erdman, with Jane Dudley as guest artist, will give the first recital in a series to run throughout the season, in the Bennington College Theater. Mr. Hawkins' portion of the program will include "Trail Breaker," "Trickster Coyote," "Chaconne: The Pilgrim s Progress," "Yankee Bluebritches," and a new ballet by Hunter Johnson, scored for two pianos and as yet untitled, in which Jean Erdman will also appear. Miss Dudley will present "The Ballad of Molly Pitcher," and "Harmonica Breakdown." Henry Cowell, Ralph Gilbert, and Harry Cumpson will be the assisting musicians.

★ ★ ★

At the Berkshire Playhouse this week, Anton Dolin, Nana Gollner, Lucia Chase, and Dwight Godwin are performing the incidental ballet, "A Kiss in Xanadu," in "Beggar on Horseback."

★ ★ ★

The dances for the negro version of Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène," playing at the Clinton Playhouse, Clinton, Conn., this week, are staged by Felicia Sorel and Demetrios Vilan.

★ ★ ★

Ruth St. Denis, with a small ensemble, will present weekly programs of Oriental and Latin American dances at the Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point on Lake Champlain, during a month's engagement, beginning July 18.

Jimmy Lytell

Clarinetist of the musical "Week-End Whimsy," Saturdays, NBC-Red-WNAC, 4 p. m.

News of the Music World

Jeanne Kimball, soprano, who gave her debut recital in Jordan Hall in November, 1938, will return to that auditorium to give a song recital on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 15.

★ ★ ★

The Don Cossacks, under the direction of Serge Jaroff, will open their coming season on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 19, in Symphony Hall.

★ ★ ★

Norma Farber will give her second Jordan Hall recital Tuesday evening, Oct. 21, assisted by George Reeves, accompanist, and Victor Polatschek, solo clarinetist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

★ ★ ★

Jan Smeterlin will open his fall and winter tour with concerts in Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, and St. Bowdoin College, Thursday evening, Oct. 30.

★ ★ ★

Sonia Grabeau, young Cuban pianist, comes to Boston Thursday evening, Oct. 30, for a first recital in Jordan Hall. Her Town Hall, New York, concert will take place Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7.

★ ★ ★

Sunday evening concerts by the Mozart Festival Orchestra, Jo Hawthorne, conductor, are scheduled to be given at the auditorium of the Cape Cod Institute of Music, East Brewster, Mass., on July 13 and 20, Aug. 3, and Aug. 10. A three-day Mozart Festival is announced for July 24, 25, and 26. The orchestra opened its season at the Institute on July 6. Men from symphonic organizations of various cities of the country and from ensemble organizations here and there make up the membership.

Second Children's Concert

On the Esplanade the second children's concert will be given at the Hatch Memorial Shell Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Arthur Fiedler will conduct and there will be explanatory comments by Nicholas Rasetzky of the faculty of the School of Education, Boston University. The program will be as follows:

Entrance of Guests into the Wartburg from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Light Cavalry" ..... Suppe
From the Eighth Symphony .. Beethoven
Intermezzo from the opera "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
"Arkansas Traveler," Old Fiddlers' Breakdown ..... Guion
Estudiantina Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
Polka from "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovitsch
Farandole from "L'Arlesienne" .... Bizet

On the Esplanade

Procession of Bacchus, from "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Overture to "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
Prelude to "The Deluge" ..... Saint-Saëns
Third Movement of Symphony "Pathétique" ..... Tchaikovsky
Prelude and Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
Fugato on a Well-Known Theme..McBride
Polka from "Schwanda the Bagpiper" ..... Weinberger
First Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms

Lionel Stander

In "A Slight Case of Murder" at Brattle Hall in the production of the Cambridge Summer Theater.

Waving Shirt Saves Six Children Clinging to Boat

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass ., July 15 (AP)—Six cool-headed children, including four girls, today attributed their rescue from a capsized dory several miles offshore to a shirt waved from an oar as a distress signal.

Pitched into the Atlantic yesterday, the children clung together and shouted encouragement for an hour, the boys meanwhile holding the oar aloft, until Coast Guards picked them up. All recovered quickly.

They were: Mary and Frances Wadden, Mary Coan, Ann Daily, Charles H. Cornell, Jr., and Edwin J. Foody.

Quincy Building Jumps Again

Quincy's building program, due almost entirely to national defense, and nearly equaling in the first six months of this year the highest total in building costs for any one year in more than a decade, gained another sharp increase today with announcement that a $150,000 distributing plant would be erected immediately.

Total cost for all building in Quincy this year would aggregate about $2,500,000, the highest figure reached at this time of the year probably in the history of the city, Alrick A. Weidman, city building inspector, revealed. Highest total for an entire year in 11 years was in 1930 when Quincy building costs reached $2,758,729.

Included in the six months' total is $50,000 for a new building at the Boston Gear Works, about $1,000,000 for additional structures at the Fore River shipyards. It was said that new family units are below the same period for last year.

Mrs. Howe Confirmed

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The Senate confirmed Grace Hartley Howe yesterday as Postmaster at Fall River, Mass.

Boston Branch of For Finland To Continue Receiving Funds

Charles Sumner Bird, Massachusetts chairman of For Finland, Inc., has announced that the organization will continue to receive funds for aid to Finland, maintain close contact with the legation in Washington, and hope the day is not far distant when it will again be possible to send help to Finland in her greater need.

The headquarters, 126 Newbury Street, Boston, has been instructed by the Chairman to "sit tight and carry on."

The committee not only will continue to collect funds but will make an effort to clarify Finland's position to Americans. Quoting the statement of Risto Ryti, President of Finland: "We are ready to fight for our freedom—we will not fight for any other interests, only for Finland," a special edition of the organization's quarterly publication, Letter From Finland, made public here, charged Russia with countless violations of the peace since the signing of the "permament" peace treaty between the two countries.

Bombs Dropped

"On Sunday, June 22, 1941, for the 805th time in the 476 days since the signing of a 'permanent' peace treaty between the two countries. Soviet Russia military planes flew over Finland," says the Letter. "This time they dropped bombs. Finland, automatically following her appeasement policy, also 476 days old, called the bombing a 'regrettable incident'; politely requested an explanation. The answer was more bombs, culminating in a systematic 'all-out' attack on June 25."

Further, the Letter gave an account of pressure brought by Russia to gain control of nickel mines leased by Finland a number of years ago to an Anglo-American company. Although Russia stopped delivery of thousands of tons of grain, Finland, facing famine, remained faithful to her contract and did not yield the nickel mines.

"Democracy means as much to the Finns as the air they breathe," the Letter stated. "Just as they would fight for their lives and their freedom, just so are the Finns determined to defend their democratic institutions against the penetration of any foreign ideology which abridges them of their inalienable rights.—Now, as before, the Finns are fighting solely for their own interests and only for their right to remain free men, for their country, their homes, for the very existence of their Nation."

Grateful for Proof

The Letter said that "we in America may be grateful for the proof we have in Finland that the democratic way of life does not dampen valor, dilute integrity nor quench the will to freedom."

A resolution by the executive committee of For Finland, Inc., passed at a meeting last week in New York declared that "the efforts of Finland to protect itself in the renewal of Russian aggression which has resulted in Finnish troops being engaged in fighting a country which is also fighting Germany shall in no way affect our determination to continue the work of this organization. This organization will continue its efforts to build goodwill between the two democracies, Finland and the United States, insofar as such efforts do not contravene the policies of the United States Government."

For Finland, Inc., was set up after the Russian-Finnish war, in the spring of 1940, to serve as a permanent organization fostering Finnish-American relations. It has branches in 12 cities and its work is conducted and supported by people who were won to Finland by her courageous stand against Russian aggression in 1939-40. The organization has collected funds for food and relief, collected clothing, financed study grants for Finnish students in American universities, and is sponsoring a unique architectural experiment in post-war reconstruction which is being developed by the great Finnish architect Alvar Aalto in co-operation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, Conductor: 8:30.

Tomorrow

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, Second Children's Concert. Arthur Fiedler, Conductor: 10 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney. 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan, Ann Rutherford, 4:10, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche, Betty Grable. 11:55, 3:15, 6:30, 9:50. "Lady From Louisiana," Ona Munson, John Wayne, 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Dawn Over Ireland," 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Keith Memorial—
"Dance Hall," Cesar Romero, Carol Landis, 9:35, 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. Walt Disney's "Reluctant Dragon." 11, 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10.

Kenmore—
"Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau, Alan Hale. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05; 'Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin, 2:50, 6:15, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney and Bette Davis. 10:00, 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick and Regis Toomey. 11:40, 2:30, 5:25, 8:50.

Modern—
"Out of the Fog," John Garfield. 11:20, 2:40, 6:20, 10:05; "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 9:30, 12:50, 4:30, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche, Betty Grable. 9:20, 12:25 3:34, 6:40, 9:48. "Lady From Louisiana," Ona Munson, John Wayne. 11, 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee, Robert Paige. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:50. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10.

Scollay—
"Out of the Fog," John Garfield. 11:45, 3:05, 6:25, 9:45; "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 10:00, 1:20, 4:40, 8:00.

South Station Theater—
March of Time. Wings of Steel. Fitzpatrick Travel, Kentucky, Ray Whitley's Cowboys, two color cartoons, comedy, latest news and other subjects. Continuous 9:30 a. m.-11:30 p. m.

State—
"Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:20. "Adventure in Washington." Herbert Marshall. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Telepix—
"Hiawatha's Rabbit Hunt." "Hunting the Hard Way." "Meet the Stars No. 4." "Going Places." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Wings of Steel." March of Time. Windmill, News. Continuous from 10:00 a. m.

Tremont—
"Marked Woman," Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart. 9, 11:15, 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "One Night of Love." 9:50, 12:50, 3:50, 7:00, 10:10.

Trans-Lux—
"Great Swindle." 9:30 a. m., 12:27, 3:16, 6:05, 8:54. "Thunder Afloat." 10:46 a. m., 1:35, 4:24, 7:13, 9:52.

Uptown—
"Tight Shoes," John Howard. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Sunny," Anna Neagle, 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier, and "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Margaret Lindsay. 1:45 and 7:45.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich, Roland Young. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore and Edward Arnold. 2:00 and 8:00.
Regent: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. "Sleepers West." 2:00 and 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart, Paulette Goddard. "Convoy," E. E. Clive. 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney, and "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 1:50 and 8:00.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Cowboy and the Blonde." 4:25, 8:05. "Blood and Sand." 2:10, 5:50, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 5:00, 8:05. "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney. 3:50, 5:20, 9:40.
Cleveland Circle: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman, and "Pirates on Horseback," William Boyd. 2:00 and 8:00.
Harvard: "Meet John Doe," Barbara Stanwyck, Gary Cooper. "Shadows on the Stairs," F. Inescourt, and P. Cavanaugh. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Tight Shoes," John Howard, Binnie Barnes. 3:25, 6:40, 9:55. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 5:00, 8:15. "March of Time." 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Lynda Darnell, and "Repent at Leisure," Wendie Barrie, Kent Taylor. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich, Roland Young. "Footlight Fever." 2:00. Continuous from 7:00.
Strand: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. 3:15, 9:15. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 2:01, 8:01.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy Mickey Rooney. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott, William Gargan. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol. "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone 2:51, 8:14. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 1:39, 7:00, 9:56.
Park: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. "Ride on, Vaquero." 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Lady From Cheyenne," "Reaching for the Sun."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin, and "One Night in Tropics," Abbott and Costello. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings. 2:30, 8:15; "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 4:00 and 9:45.

LYNN—Open Air Theater: "Western Union," Robert Young, Randolph Scott, "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot, continuous, dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Cowboy and the Blonde," 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell, 2:35, 6:00, 9:25.
Mystic: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day, Robert Young. 1:55 and 8:00. "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings. 3:30 and 9:35.
Maplewood: "A Man Betrayed," John Wayne, Francis Mee. "Murder Among Friends." 1:30 and 7:15.
Orpheum: "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell and Roland Young. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker.
Strand: "Tight Shoes," John Howard. 2:07, 9:55. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 3:15, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Cowboy and the Blonde." Mary Beth Hughes. 1:45, 8. "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. 3:10, 9:25

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Penalty," Edward Arnold, Lionel Barrymore. "Blondie Goes Latin." Baby Dumpling, Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney. "Scattergood Baines." John Archer, Francis Trout. 1:45, 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunn, Cary Grant. "Scattergood Baines." Guy Kibbee. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Caught in the Draft." and "There's Magic in Music." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "That Hamilton Woman," and "Strange Alibi." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, Wayne Morris, and "Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell; "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby. "Hit the Road." Dead End Kids.
Strand: Sunny" and "Tight Shoes."

REVERE — Revere: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, and "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, and "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucile Ball. "Murder Over New York." Continuous, dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capital and Ball Square: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck, and "Melody for Three." 2 and 8.
Central: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Lady Eve" and "Case of the Black Parrot." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney, and "Sleepers West." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "The Great Lie." and "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 2:00 and 7:30.
Strand: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck, and "You're Out of Luck," Frankie Darro. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camea: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," G. Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Knockout," 1:45 and continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. 3:00, 9:00.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Sunny," Herbert Wilcox, Anna Neagle, and "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman. 2:00 and 8:00.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Wagons Roll at Night" and "Devil and Miss Jones." 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Sea Wolf." Ed Robinson, Ida Lupino. "Little Men," Jack Oakie.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Wagons Roll at Night" and "Devil and Miss Jones." 2:00 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "That Hamilton Woman," March of Time. 2:30, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "That Hamilton Woman" and "Hopalong Cassidy." 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda, Dorothy Lamour, Linda Darnell, and "Her First Romance." Edith Fellows. Dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Penny Serenade." 3:32, 7:54. "Great Mr. Nobody." 2:11, 6:30, 10:02.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL Always COOL
WALT DISNEY'S FULL LENGTH FEATURE
See it at our usual popular prices!
THE RELUCTANT DRAGON
Cesar ROMERO • Carole LANDIS
2nd HIT DANCE HALL!

NOW! METROPOLITAN
JIMMY CAGNEY • BETTE DAVIS
In "The Bride Came C. O. D."
Plus "THE NURSE'S SECRET"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CAMBRIDGE SUMMER THEATRE
BRATTLE HALL—TRO. 1465
★ LIONEL STANDER
in Damon Runyan's
"A SLIGHT CASE OF MURDER"
Eves. at 8:40—55c to 1.65 Mats. Wed. & Fri.

Managers of Theatres
advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SERGEANT YORK
GARY COOPER
Twice Daily 2:45-8:45
Mats. 75c to $1.10
Eves. $1.10 to $2.20
AIR-CONDITIONED
B'way 45th-Cl 6-4642 Astor

The Technicolor Musical Hit!
'MOON OVER MIAMI'
★ PLUS IN PERSON ON STAGE ★
'MAJOR BOWES' STAR PARADE OF 1941'
At the COOL ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A masterpiece."—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. NO MONDAY PERFS.
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40 — Air-Conditioned

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned.

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Clr. 6-6363
Air Conditioned • Mail Orders Filled

The Day you will never Forget
STEEL PIER
A thrilling ocean cruise on a luxury liner, 2 hours ashore at New England's most picturesque town. Free deck chairs, dancing, entertainment, shipboard cafeteria and lounge. All this for only $2 —no wonder the PROVINCETOWN BOAT TRIP is so popular. Sail from Foster's Wharf daily 10 A. M., return 8 P. M. (Sundays $2.50—10.15 A. M.—8.15 P. M.). Children half fare. Free bus service from South Station.
MOONLITE SAIL—Every Wed., Fri.—9 P. M.-Midnite, $2 couple.
Cape Cod SS Co., Boston HUB. 2650
S.S. STEEL PIER

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, July 15, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Mr. Citizen Improves His Worth To His Country by Home Study

Correspondence Course in Everyday Citizenship Makes Students Study Their Local Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

Citizenship by correspondence is the newest contribution of the University of Wisconsin extension division to a citizenry it feels has left too much of democracy to its leaders.

The course is entitled "Everyday Citizenship," and was written and is directed by Richard C. Wilson, state forum counselor.

It is anything but an "everyday" course, however. Unique in its formation is the requirement with each of a dozen lessons to interview one or more responsible city, county, or state officials, to determine their tasks in government, and to correlate their work with other government agencies.

"We have taken democracy too lightly, too much for granted," Mr. Wilson explained. "Citizens haven't been willing to 'put out' something for it.

"Now democracy and government are—must be—much more than mere theory. So far, the only persons who really have known the practical side of running this largest of American businesses have been the 'big shots' in the firm."

Field Trips Of a New Sort

It is time, the director added, for some of the "little shots" to begin learning to be better citizens by discovering what the "big shots" do.

Texts for the course are two: the Wisconsin "Blue Book," a compilation of detailed data concerning all state agencies and functions, and for the philosophical background, "How to Be a Responsible Citizen," by Roy and Eliza Wright.

First of the projects in the course is on "Our Town and Village." After several readings, the student is instructed to "attend a regular meeting of the nearest village and town board. Get acquainted with the members, and arrange with the clerk to discuss town and village business."

After that observation trip, the student writes to the extension division his answers to questions as strangely timely as these:

Why did democracy fall in Greece? Do you see any parallel between that situation and present day American democracy?

Why did the framers of our Constitution leave the determination of voter qualifications up to the individual states?

Was your board meeting full of open discussion, or was it "cut and dried"?

Did the board members readily discuss public affairs with you?

Other lessons send the citizen-learning-more-about-himself to the city hall, council meetings, and city officials. "Did the officials have time for you, or were they 'too busy'?" the course queries.

There are trips to the county board, to justice, county, and circuit courts, and another question: "Because a law is unfair and out of date, is a person justified in ignoring it?"

Discussion Encouraged

Then there's a visit to the nearest school board, to an election official, to state senators and assemblymen, with whom the "everyday citizen" must discuss the major issues before the next session of the state legislature—and also the legislation that legislator has introduced in past sessions.

There are interviews with the county treasurer and representatives of civic clubs, to learn whether the former needs to be more than a bookkeeper, whether the latter are more than just "knife and fork" organizations.

Everywhere a student goes, he is continually to ask, "Just what do you do, Mr. Official?"

"And after awhile," Mr. Wilson explained, "perhaps some of these democratic 'big shots' will begin to ask themselves the same question. Then, if they become more active in answer to that, we have made for ourselves not only a better citizenry but also a better democracy."

The course conclusion sums up its philosophy.

"If we want democracy as our way of life," the lesson maintains, "we must realize that it can continue only so long as the people take an active and intelligent part in it. One of the major principles in living in a democracy is 'give and take, with which an individual may live within the state.

"When people live for the state, however, as in countries where the governing is done by a single individual or by a minority group, it is all 'give' and no 'take.'"

With More Mature Viewpoint

In training for democracy, Mr. Wilson explains, "we have overlooked the fact that the actual functioning of government is taught to us at a time when we are not of sufficient years or experience fully to appreciate all of its implications. Too, that training in governmental organization and operation is given several years prior to the time we are to apply it as voters. Some agency is needed to help prepare us to become more effective, participating citizens.

"An intelligent loyalty is the backbone of national defense. No matter how many battleships, tanks, airplanes, and well-trained soldiers a nation has, they will be ineffectual if there is not that intelligent loyalty which is best assured by an educational program."

Contributory material for the course has been supplied by Chief Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry, of the Wisconsin supreme court, and by John Callahan, state superintendent of public instruction.

The course is applicable for residents of all states, for whom individualized observation projects are arranged.

The Weavers

[A parable]

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Day after day the fair child watched,
At the master-weaver's loom;
Row upon row the pattern grew
And its beauty filled the room.
Often she said, "I too shall weave,
I shall watch and learn from you."
Wisely the master smiled assent,
While his busy shuttle flew.

Once when he left his loom and work
To attend some evening chore,
Venturing, she began to weave,
Though her feet scarce touched the floor.
Suddenly then he heard her cry,
As she hastened to his side,
"Oh, I have marred your lovely cloth;
And the woof has come untied!"

Gently he wiped away her tears,
Took her hand and went to see;
There by the lighted lamp they laughed
At the harm that seemed to be:
"Only an empty shuttle, dear!
(In the dark you could not know);
That was illusive weaving, child,—
Doing nothing—to and fro!"

Years had passed by; she came once more
To the master-weaver's loom.
All of her gay young eagerness
Was enshrouded in dull gloom.
"Most of my brave, fine dreams," she said,
Now but end in tears and strife,
Tangled in bitter memories
Of a fruitless, wasted life!"

Softly the weaver spoke to her,
Of the Father's wise design,
Likened it to his simple craft,
As unfolding, line by line.
Turning, he smiled triumphantly,
And she raised her eyes at last,
"Woven with empty shuttles, dear,
Is the dark, unhappy past!"

Quiet, she went her way again,
With a peace no words could tell;
Humbly she prayed, "Dear God of love,
Let me learn this lesson well:
May I not weave with emptiness
Of the things that used to be;
Teach me to weave the seamless cloth
Of the present, full and free!"

PEGGY YOUNG CLARK

G. S. D. Page

Sketching Class of the Mill Hill School at St. Bees in Cumberland.

Religious Thinking at the Very Foundation Of the Typical Boys' School of Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stonehouse, Gloucester, Eng.

Education in Britain has from the first had a definitely religious basis, but also a pronouncedly denominational one. However, in the thick of the Napoleonic Wars a body of Free Churchmen decided to found a school open to boys of all Christian denominations, and for over 130 years Mill Hill School has remained "devoted to freedom of thought in theology and religion."

Such a stand has often brought difficult times to the School, but in the words of a former Headmaster, the late Sir John McClure, "It has been made clear that boys and masters trained under widely different conditions and belonging to different churches, can and do live in mutual helpfulness and respect, united by the strongest of ties, a common loyalty and a common faith." Moreover, this blending of types has given to the school a certain freshness and originality of thought, so that it has, from generation to generation, made markedly individual contributions to the life of humanity.

Ties With America

There was a prophetic vision in the Founders' choice of a site. On a noble hill-crest commanding wide views across the plain to Harrow Hill and Windsor Castle lay the botanical gardens of Peter Collinson, the friend of Linnaeus and of Benjamin Franklin, who had first aroused Franklin's interest in electricity and for thirty years purchased all English books for the Philadelphia Subscription Library. These gardens, containing many fine specimens imported from America, were purchased for the School site, and one of the earliest pupils, Henry Shaw, drew from them a life-long interest in botany; his name is perpetuated in the Henry Shaw Botanical Gardens at St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., of which city he was one of the greatest benefactors.

From 1842-1844 Prince Oceola Nikonochee, of Red Hill, U. S. A., son of the last of the Mohicans, was at the School. He had been captured in the last Red Indian War, and was brought to England by a missionary named Sherman.

A Mill Hill boy, C. G. Goyder, working in the early 1920's from the School station, established the first two-way wireless communication with the United States, and later with New Zealand and also the Antarctic.

Interest in nature and English Studies was greatly quickened by Sir James Murray, who published the first volume of the great Oxford English Dictionary while a master at Mill Hill; his Headmaster, Dr. Weymouth, was the compiler of The New Testament in Modern Speech; while the connection with Sweden, foreshadowed in Collinson's friendship with Linnaeus, was developed in the most lively way by a recent Headmaster, M. L. Jacks. Under him the School had one of the most live branches of the League of Nations Union, and twice held an International Summer School, when boys from Sweden, Denmark, Germany and France lived at Mill Hill with some of its own boys. Most cordial exchange visits also took place for several years with Sweden.

Mill Hill has also had connections with China, and a series of Chinese boys from the Anglo-Chinese College at Tientsin, founded by an Old Millhillian, passed through the School to English Universities, and thence returned to serve their native country.

To the Shores Of Cumberland

Its premises having been commandeered by the Government, and exposed to the general fate of historic London buildings, Mill Hill has made a long trek to the shores of Cumberland, where, thanks to the hospitality of St. Bees School, work, play and sleep can be enjoyed as in days of peace. Here, writes the present Headmaster in a private letter, "We are forced back to simplicity of life, but at the same time we have gained great freedom—the freedom of the lakes and fells, and the freedom of the seashore. This must make the boys more self-reliant and self-restrained, and it has been a thrilling experience to me to witness the rebirth of a spirit in the School. It is that, I think, more than anything else, that makes it so fine a place for a boy to be in." Mr. A. J. Rooker-Roberts is himself an Old Boy of the School, and it is worth quoting a passage from his first address in the School Chapel this May:

"You and I are builders. We have to rear a new Mill Hill beside the Western ocean. The foundations were laid more than a century ago, but they still stand firm and sure. They will bear the weight of all the work that God will permit us to do.

"During the past few days I have been aware as never before of the spiritual forces behind Mill Hill at this crisis in her story. The voices of the past cry to us to build worthily, to take pleasure in our work. And so I beg you join me in the task. Build as craftsmen, build as artists, whether in the classroom, or on the playing field, at your hobbies, whether on the fells or in the sea; whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with might, with joy."

Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indiana

Dear Chairman:

I am now in the "thirties" group, and so should like to express my deep appreciation for the Round Table. Because of friendship made available through this activity I have been enjoying correspondence with a number of pen friends since 1936. I visited one for a few days in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and had the joy of being welcomed in your office in June, 1938.

You can understand how much it is meaning to receive letters, although far between times as compared to our pre-war schedule, from my pen friend in England. To have first-hand knowledge of how the English people are meeting the demands of daily living in the struggle with evil is inspirational, and certainly makes one strive to overcome in his own experience whatever seems to be discordant, as courageously as they are doing it.

I have a pen friend in Australia also. This country used to seem to be on the other side of the world, but knowing one who lives there has brought it very close to me. How surprising at first, and then how really wonderful and satisfying to discover these dear people to be so like myself and my own countrymen!

We exchange descriptions of our home life, food recipes, and ideas on international affairs and conditions. We find so much in common. I never fail to receive some helpful thoughts from their letters, and in considering what to send in good thoughts, find myself benefiting from this thinking.

I should be most happy to increase my foreign correspondence, and am most willing to do my bit in helping to further good will toward our South American neighbors. I studied Spanish in school several years, and would like to know more about the Spanish-speaking countries. Spanish music, South American style, is one of my favorites.

The realization of what the Round Table means to me causes this appeal to the members proper, the "twenty to thirty" group, to keep the Round Table polished and glowing with the flow of letters across it, and with our hands clasped around it, keep international prejudices out, and blossoming friendships within!

Wouldn't it be interesting to have a map of the world with a mark on it designating the home of everyone who has contributed to the Round Table? For every new member the table is widened, and each individual's expressions and ideas of truth are like oil poured on the troubled waters of worldly thinking.

(Mrs.) B. B. S.

A Tuesday Column

Courtesy of Camp Ecole Champlain, in Vermont

Do They Sail in French, Too?

The girls who attend this camp on Lake Champlain (yes, that's beautiful Lake Champlain with the Green Mountains beyond) speak French all summer. They have the usual camp experiences gained through hikes, riding, sailing, crafts, and the comradeship of camp living; but they have, also, a serious purpose—that of learning French.

Through the Editor's Window

Laughter From Children of the Americas

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Art and music are international languages. Both tell us that people are the same the world over, having many of the same fundamental interests and loyalties, reacting in much the same way to everyday things about them. Here in Ann Arbor (for as I write this I am still at the International Conference of the New Education Fellowship being held at the University of Michigan) an international exhibit of children's art illustrates to a remarkable degree this point. One feels, looking at the rooms full of drawings and paintings from Peru, Chile, Canada, Hawaii, Ecuador, Colombia, Santo Domingo, and every other land in the Western Hemisphere that if these children could come together they would soon be friends, laughing at the same things.

It is indeed the spontaneous humor in their art that makes this seem insistently so. With inward chuckles and a certain longing to scoop up small Peruvians and Samoans and Canadians and laugh with them over the fun they have recorded in line and color, I went from room to room in the beautiful galleries in the Rackham Building here on the Michigan campus.

* * *

Some of the art work is remarkable in skill and sincerity, and from a folk point of view highly interesting—traces of the design of the Incas in the work of modern Peruvians, of the boldness and weight of the Aztec and Maya in that of modern Mexicans, of the poetry of the mid-Pacific Islands in that of the native Hawaiian strains from that United States territory of loyal Americans. But I found myself seeking out the humor, for children are so deliciously full of fun when left free to express it, as here.

In the Canadian section, for example, was a large colored drawing of a boy and girl seated opposite each other at a drug store soda-fountain table. Each leaned forward with eagerness, at wonderfully awkward adolescent angles which bespoke their absorbed interest in the matter at hand. Each had a straw, and between them was—only one very pink ice-cream soda! The sharing of the one soda was so genuine a touch, the evident relish of the children so full of abandon, that one had to laugh with the young artist, who must have painted it with his eyes dancing.

Near it was a well composed and well executed painting of a pair of ducks, richly toned in slate blues, greens, and dull blacks. But the amusement was there in the recording of just the quaint angles ducks get into. The very design had humor, and again one would like to have been on hand to nod an amused "Yes" when that school child said, "Aren't ducks quaint, funny things!"

* * *

In the Hawaiian section were two linoleum cuts particularly able in the way humorous expression was used to enrich the design. One was of a cat facing two hound-type dogs. Every line of the cat, including whiskers and tail, was on an upward inquiring note, while every line of the absurd looking hounds drooped with inadequacy. In the other, a mere kitten amid sunflowers, the ensemble was entirely conventionalized, again the tail and whiskers highly emphasized in a delightfully humorous way.

In the ancient manner, the designs of children of Chile made gay use of birds and strange conventionalized animals in humorous positions. From the southern United States came sketches of all sorts of people in a roller skating rink, in a Negro quarter, and around school, with the extravagant fun the Negro can see in his surroundings or the cartoon spirit typical of American children.

* * *

A strong folk quality was evident in the exhibit from Peru, and among several sketches rich in local life there stands out in my mind this one: The rear view of three donkeys going side by side along a drab-looking road—one felt at an infinitely slow pace. The two outer donkeys were loaded with huge panniers; the center donkey served as mount for a fat, sack-like figure, slumped down on his seat in the same slow way. But while these three figures, so homogeneous and so alike in design, were in themselves funny, the young artist had added a rich laugh as he looked at them by yet another touch. He had conventionalized the scene—three loaded donkeys, road, bleak vista ahead, slowness, plodding, matter-of-factness. I should like to know that amused young Peruvian.

From many nations, yet these children could easily laugh together. They show in their humor and in other ways that they are fundamentally brothers and sisters. As a legend posted on the wall of one of the galleries puts it: "The local scene and materials determine the body of this children's art, but its spirit is the spirit of kindred Americas."

A Tuesday Column

What a College Girl Expects

Although we seem to deserve this mollycoddling, most of us would welcome sterner stuff. The intellectual protection which makes classes uninteresting and studying a bore may even account, in part, for the typically Smith preoccupation with all the nonacademic "second features" in and around Northampton. Whether or not the mind of the undergraduate is mature at eighteen, the very fact that she came to college demands that she be launched into the world of ideas immediately. And there is a great deal more to this world than facts and textbooks. The infinite capacity of the student to absorb detail should be assumed—it demands only time and concentration. The professor should emphasize the long view and the true relation and significance of the facts which lead to an understanding of the greater issues of life and society. He should not hesitate to express his own opinion, laying it beside the opinions of others for the student to examine, understand, and judge.

In making intelligent thinking a consciously acquired habit, a liberal arts course can contribute most constructively to life after college. Too often the student arrives here and leaves four years later without the penetration and the capacity to analyze—which, in the long run, constitutes maturity; indeed, she neither realizes the need of them by herself nor through college. We ask only that we cease to be treated intellectually as schoolgirls and that, if necessary, we be forced into spheres where thinking is dangerous. With this change in attitude, the women's college might come at last to intellectual integrity.

—Smith College Associated News, as quoted in "What Colleges Are Doing."

New Handbook Lists 239 Youth Hostels In 24 States

Northfield, Mass.

Publication of the 1941 Handbook of American Youth Hostels, Inc., has been announced to hostelers planning to travel this summer through any of the eight regions where hostels have been established. Listing 239 hostels in 24 states from Maine to California, the Handbook may be purchased at National Headquarters, Northfield, Mass., or ordered by mail, for 50 cents.

Introduction to the New England Section of the Handbook (128 pages) is written by Dr. Muriel Dawkins, member of the National Board of American Youth Hostels, and Principal of the AYH School in Meredith, New Hampshire. She speaks of youth hosteling as a means of one's coming to know and to love his country "by climbing up and up over a stony New England mountain, tussling with its hoary stubbornness every inch of the way." There are 72 chartered youth hostels in the New England Region this year, 20 being located in the state of Massachusetts. The Gerry's Landing Youth Hostel in Cambridge is located at Browne and Nichols School about one mile west of Harvard Square.

Hostels may be used, for a fee of 25 cents overnight and 5 cents for fuel, by anyone holding a Youth Hostel Pass ($1 for those under 21; $2 for all others) and carrying a regulation sleeping sack. Hostelers must travel under their own power, by foot, bicycle, faltboat, or horseback. Bunks, blankets, and cooking utensils are provided at hostels which are chaperoned by house parents. Further information may be obtained from American Youth Hostels, Inc., Northfield, Mass.

DAY SCHOOL

ADELPHI ACADEMY
—One of New York's leading day schools for boys and girls.
Accessible to New York City and the Island.
★ Thorough college preparation — nursery school and kindergarten—modern elementary school — athletic program for all students — small classes with intelligent, individual attention—Bus service
In vicinity of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York Ave. and Dean St. Reference on request.
282 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. Main 2-3725—Wm. Slater, Headmaster

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

PINEBROOK FOR GIRLS
One of the Leelanau Schools
Country Boarding School with cultural advantages. Write Box 40, Glen Arbor, Michigan. For daughters of The Christian Science Monitor readers.

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The Foremost Institution for dramatic training
Fall Term begins October 27th
Catalog from Secretary Room 360
Carnegie Hall, New York

BOYS' SCHOOLS

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Established 1921
Fully accredited Country Boarding School
These times demand careful thought in choosing your son's education—write box 40, Glen Arbor, Michigan
For sons of readers of The Christian Science Monitor

MISSOURI MILITARY ACADEMY and JUNIOR SCHOOL
53rd year. Fully accredited. R. O. T. C. Individualized instruction teaches boy How to Study. Friendly teachers inspire boy to excel—complete guidance program prepares him for future. All sports. 5 athletic fields. 300-acre campus. Riding. Aviation. Catalog.
Col. C. R. Stribling, 1071 Main St., Mexico, Mo.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

OAKLANDS
School for Girls
Beautiful Woodland Country
Tennis Court, Swimming Pool
Kindergarten Branch
Careful Individual Training
Staff of Graduate Specialist Teachers
Prospectus: Apply Headmistress
WELWYN HERTS
Telephone: Welwyn 97

THE BEACON
(Bexhill)
recognized as efficient by the Board of Education has evacuated to a safe area to The Manor House, Swanbourne, Near Bletchley, Bucks.
Prepares boys 7-14 for Public Schools. 20 acres in heart of country. Good gymnasium, swimming bath, etc.
Apply Headmaster Mursley 60

CLAREMONT
(of Esher, Surrey)
School for Girls up to 18 Years
LLANDRINDOD WELLS RADNORSHIRE
Tel. 2022

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

The GREGG College
President, John Robert Gregg, S. C. D.
Director, Paul M. Pair, M. A.
Secretarial Court Reporting Accounting
Coeducational — 45th year. Present student body represents 70 different colleges from 22 states and 4 foreign countries. Distinguished faculty. Delightful environment. Chicago offers many cultural social, and educational advantages along with good living accommodations. Placement bureau. Send for bulletin.
Dept. M, 6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COEDUCATIONAL

Two Publications of Interest to Men and Women Planning a College Course
One is the Principia College Catalog; the other is the Principia View Book. From them you will get a detailed, graphic story of the school's aims and activities. Write for copies of these two booklets.
Principia College offers an accredited four year course in the liberal arts and the natural sciences leading to the B. A. or the B. S. degree.
A two-year Junior College course is also offered for students who wish to terminate their work at this point or prepare for Commerce, Engineering, Law or other professional schools.
The Fall Quarter Begins Sept. 23.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Lower School — Senior College / Junior College
Coeducational

WINNWOOD
Co-educational All Grades
Individual Attention
Tutoring in High School
Summer and Winter sessions
Excellent school and home training
Mr. and Mrs. Earl J. Winn, Winnwood, Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.
Tel. Babylon 463

The Home Forum

Education Is Give And Take

ABOUT THIS TIME every year our "collegiate" daughter has returned from school to take up again the problem of making the old home a brighter and better place to live in.

We rather like our house. It began modestly in a grove of white birches that had been left undisturbed for many years. From time to time we added an ell here, a terrace there, raised its hunched shoulders, removed over-ornamentation, groomed, furbished, and gradually shaped it to suit our tastes and needs, so that at last it had come to look a little like an outer integument of ourselves.

* * *

For a long time it had suited our daughter, too. Part of it had been tailored especially for her and in a style we thought most becoming. That was before she began to look into shop windows and to visit friends better off in the world than we were, who lived, apparently, in rose-quilted shells of luxury and ease.

After the first of these enlightening sojourns, we had to do her room over; so that, when it happened that our living-room seemed to jar her sensibilities beyond endurance, she could retire and take her friends with her.

Yet I must admit that she did so with the greatest delicacy and tact, as if she were a little sorry for us. Later, when she gathered that we were not so much under-privileged as obstinate and perhaps willfully benighted, her forbearance could hardly be noticed.

* * *

I remember one of her periodic returns, when we watched her survey anew the familiar apartment: walls hung with pictures, every one a loved treasure; a rug whose beauty richened and mellowed with every year; furniture that had, we felt, almost as much right in the house as we ourselves, because it had been chosen, as one adopts a child, for life. These things had that almost human bloom upon them that comes with daily use; and in the composure of their arrangement, they seemed almost conscious of our comings and goings, so that, when we entered the room after an absence, they greeted us with welcoming smiles.

But to our child our surroundings, seen dispassionately and as if for the first time, were pretty hopeless.

"Why, the whole *décor* is wrong!" she told us. "You'll have to strip the walls before you can even begin to make anything out of it. All those pictures will have to go, and Father's chair and that awful old sofa—.

"You take all the magazines," she burst out, despairingly, "but I don't suppose you ever read them!"

* * *

This happened not once, but many times. Every so often most of our movable pieces would be thrust out on the terrace for better selection and arrangement of those we refused to banish to the attic. To see Great-uncle Charley's portrait glowering from the ground between the legs of a despised table, and our miniature grandfather's clock ticking unregarded on the grass, uttering a reproachful "bong!" at the quarter-hours, gave us a dispossessed feeling. We knew that, after college opened, we could always restore what she had taken away, and so we let her have her way. Resistance would not help anyway, because sometimes, much as we hated to admit it, our daughter was right.

Perhaps her critical examination had the power to divest our possessions of the charm we had seen in them, or thought we saw. And sometimes we were willing to concede that she had been more sensitive than we to the sly insinuations of the upholstering companies: "YOU may not notice the shabbiness of your furniture, BUT YOUR FRIENDS WILL!" In the end, we became rather more open-minded, and, to our surprise, had to acknowledge a happy freedom from certain articles that had been dear only because we were used to them and blind to their intrinsic ugliness.

* * *

If we held out and are still holding out against the purely functional in chromium and leather, fit for robots and making no claim at all on the heart, it is only because we felt this style did not belong to us, though it certainly might to our daughter. What we preserved seemed to take upon itself a peculiar rightness in our design for living, almost by a process of growth. It was, of course, our design; life might reshape our daughter's. But this essential beauty we hoped to share with her and eventually make it part of her heritage.

Once when her father tried to explain just what it was that we wished to bestow and what we believed to be central principles worth handing on, I saw in her young face the same stubborn incredulity which mine must have worn the first time I looked upon Giotto's Tower. It took time to learn what Ruskin had meant. And our daughter would need time, too.

Can any generation ever teach another very much, or does wisdom come only by experience? We debated that question many times until suddenly we thought we had found the answer in the spectacle of a Picasso horse cavorting above a solemn Hepplewhite chair. The important thing must be the give and take, under no compulsion whatever. And no one can tell how that should work out. Certain principles of design are eternal, as beauty itself may be, living forever in some form or another. But the ideas that shape and contrive new forms for new needs know no frontiers nor ever will.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

Culmination

A morning born of sea mists
That vapored into pearl,
A noontime spilling blueness
Across a breaker's curl,
An afternoon, pine-scented,
That crept around a hill,
And, suddenly, the evening
Hung gold and warm and still
Like an unearthly painting
Before man's startled eyes;
Who dares break the bewitchment
In which this moment lies?

BARBARA OVERTON

By Courtesy of the Ferargil Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"STERN CHASE—INTERNATIONAL CLASS": *An Etching by Y. Edward Soderberg*

IT IS NOT difficult to believe that the artist responsible for this breezy and authentic boating scene is himself an enthusiastic yachtsman. The spirit of the race—the tense, yet controlled excitement and sense of speed—are apparent in the curve of the sails, the slant of deck and prow and the rush of waves and spray.

Y. Edward Soderberg was born in Chicago in the 1890's and now lives on Mason's Island, off the stony coast of Mystic, Connecticut, where he carries on his painting and indulges his love of sailing. Both his water colors and his etchings of yachting scenes are well known in the sports world, where he is respected for his first-hand knowledge of his subject.

B. T.

Maine Coast

Tarred rope and lobster-pots and weirs,
Oakum and oars and weedy hulls;
Always and always in our ears
The sound of water and of gulls.

Fog that on velvet paws creeps in
Across the moors and marshes; gray
Granite; incessant gales that spin
The surf to a fine web of spray.

Bell-buoys whose iron clanking tells
Of sunken ledges; scent of pine;
Fish scales and periwinkle shells;
Houses whose western windows shine.

These are the things we have to hold,
These will not change, blow east or west;
Old as this rocky shore is old—
Sea-given, sea-possessed!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

In a World of Darkness and Silence

THE DAY BEFORE we reached the mouth of the Tapirapé was a hard one. We ate the last of our food at breakfast. We had fifteen hours in the canoe. The last three of them were in darkness. We knew that the river party was not far ahead of us, for we had been traveling much faster than they; we were fairly sure that they would have camped on a praia at the river's mouth. But we could not be certain of this; nor did we know, until the very last moment, whether we could reach the mouth ourselves that night.

The lower waters of the Tapirapé, before it joins the Araguaya, are a network of lagoons. The current there is negligible, and the channel, to which so many promising alternatives constantly offer themselves, is difficult enough to follow in daylight. By night it is a maze which you must thread blindfolded. Queiroz did extraordinarily well in getting us through, for he knew it no better than we did and was going on guesswork as much as memory.

There was no moon. We had never paddled at night before, and at first it was amusing. But the novelty wore off quickly, and was replaced by a vivid feeling of impotence.

The water was grey, the land was black. The stars looked down, impersonal, unhelpful, and very far away. . . . We dug our paddles into the water; and nothing happened. Or nothing seemed to happen. The canoe, as far as we could judge, floated motionless on that grey and irreducible expanse. We could see no reassuring arrowhead of ripples at our bow; on the thick black walls between which we strove so sullenly there was nothing by which we could gauge our progress. Advance was not registered perceptibly in that obscure world.

It was difficult to judge our distance from the bank. The trees, whose tops scalloped the teeming stars, cast shadows as dense as their own substance. Only a thin and intermittent hem of phosphorus along the water's edge offered a landmark, told you where the river ended and the jungle began, bisected the black wall, dividing reality from reflection.

The sky-line played cunning and incalculable tricks. Trees twenty yards away would suddenly suggest a low range of hills in the middle distance; fireflies, and some unknown insect larger and more luminous than they, would counterfeit the lighted windows of houses on those hills. Nothing was certain. My eyes ached with staring. I paddled with a languid, ineffectual desperation, as one runs through sand in a nightmare. It seemed to all of us that we had missed the channel, that we were struggling slowly up some interminable lagoon, that we should get no food or rest that night. There was altogether too much darkness and silence in this unfamiliar world.

Presently, while we rested on our paddles, Queiroz admitted that he was to all intents and purposes lost: that he *thought* the mouth of the river was just around the next corner, but. . . . Then, all at once, we heard that least romantic of all sounds, the lowing of a cow; and thereby knew that we were close to the Caraja village at the mouth of the Tapirapé. I never knew there was such music in a cow.—From "Brazilian Adventure," by PETER FLEMING. (New York: Scribner.)

Beside the Sea

There is no word to say beside
The ageless sea;
Silently one must receive
Pelagic mystery;

Beauty has there an unbreathed name,
With power to press
Its mark indelibly upon
The heart of loneliness,

And by that deep and secret sign
Teach a new way
Of listening. Beside the sea
There is no word to say.

LYDIA LITTELL

"The righteous are bold as a lion"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE FOLLOWER of Christ Jesus is bold for the cause of right, knowing that he may draw upon God for the inexhaustible reserves of steadfastness, fearlessness, and vision. "Regardless of limitations" is one dictionary definition of "bold," but this cannot be distorted to mean a selfish thrusting aside of another's rights for one's own gains. Would-be conquerors, using coercion and cruelty, set no limits to their schemes for domination; but because false motives and actions are based on hatred and selfishness, they are inevitably destined to destruction.

"The wicked flee when no man pursueth: but the righteous are bold as a lion," we read in Proverbs (28:1). Because goodness and righteousness are invincible and eternal, the expressing of these qualities brings a true sense of dominion and courage, which materiality cannot bestow. Christian Science has revealed to the world the facts of God's allness and omnipotence and evil's counterfeit, unreal nature. This Science, the fulfillment of the Master's promise of the Comforter, is absolute, and that fact alone supplies its adherents with heaven-born assurance. For three quarters of a century, this reinstatement of primitive Christianity, in its beneficent work, has been leavening human thinking and revolutionizing countless lives.

"Jesus acted boldly, against the accredited evidence of the senses, against Pharisaical creeds and practices, and he refuted all opponents with his healing power." So Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 18 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The Scriptural record of Jesus' demonstrations in vanquishing sickness, limitation, and death are more than inspiring accounts. They are examples to be followed in individual experience; and the spiritual triumphs over error in various forms, daily taking place through the understanding of Christian Science, result from the discrediting of the illusory testimony of material sense and insistence on the perfection of creator and creation, God, man, and the universe. A clear discernment of the infinitude of good sweeps away evil's claims. False conservatism in clinging to material concepts as actual and influential has no place in the heart of one striving to act boldly for Truth after the Way-shower's example.

Apprehension of one's sonship with God and acknowledgment of the munificence, beauty, ability, and freedom, which Deity bestows upon man are "regardless of limitations" in the true sense. Only material beliefs limit; man in God's likeness is unrestricted, cognizing only the laws of infinite achievement, fulfillment of every good and perfect gift, lasting satisfaction and completeness. Mrs. Eddy's words (*ibid.*, p. 445) are significant: "You render the divine law of healing obscure and void, when you weigh the human in the scale with the divine, or limit in any direction of thought the omnipresence and omnipotence of God." Obedience to this inspired teaching frees one from the stultifying bonds of self-condemnation. A sense of unworthiness, reluctance to avow perfection as the normal status of man, and belief in one's slowness to grasp and demonstrate spiritual facts—these conditions of thought are unreal, powerless, and foreign to God's children. The righteous thought which is awake to the truth and is expressing Godlikeness is not hesitant in claiming boldly the presence of all good. Failure to attain at once the perfection of real being should never be cause for self-reproach. God, divine Love, ever sustains the right doer, maintaining and prospering His own. Mortal mind in its envy and resistance to Christliness may challenge as presumptuous the attitude of positively claiming all good as one's spiritual heritage. The alert worker, however, is not deterred by such an argument.

Boldness in claiming the perfection of one's true selfhood does not ignore errors that would try to rule one. Self-knowledge means knowing one's real selfhood as God's image, which is found flawless, immortal; but it also demands that one be alert in the detection of shortcomings, and that these be faithfully resisted and overcome. Seeing all defects as false suggestions, as extraneous to real selfhood, is a joyous task and admits of no self-condemnation. It is helpful, moreover, to remember that there never was a period when God was not All, and never a moment when evil was true.

The wise student disagrees wholly with, and positively repudiates, the temptations of sickness or contagion, no matter how distressing and insistent these arguments may seem. Radical in rejecting belief in sickness, one is certain of victory in Truth. At one time, a Christian Scientist was awakened in the night, troubled by the symptoms of a physical discord which had on previous occasions meant a long and trying siege before it was healed. Instantly, this time, the assurance filled her consciousness that disease was entirely separate from God's man; therefore that it could not possibly touch her. And with the simple realization of the spiritual fact she was at once freed.

With God all good is possible, and, likewise, to Him evil is nonexistent. A perception of this fact enabled the great Biblical characters to be victorious over evil in the most difficult circumstances. Therefore, in present-day experiences, it behooves each one to rouse himself from the lethargy of material sense and to glorify God in his daily proving of the omnipotence of Mind, God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Le juste a de l'assurance comme un jeune lion"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LORSQUE LE BIEN est en cause, le disciple du Christ Jésus est hardi, plein d'assurance, car il sait qu'il trouve en Dieu d'inépuisables réserves de fermeté, de courage, de vision. D'après le dictionnaire, "hardi" signifie notamment "qui ne se laisse pas limiter;" mais cela n'indique pas qu'il faille être égoïste, méconnaître les droits d'autrui et ne penser qu'à son propre avantage. Les prétendus conquérants ont recours à la contrainte, à la cruauté, et n'assignent aucune limite à leurs projets de domination; mais comme les mobiles et les actes erronés se fondent sur la haine ou l'égoïsme, ils tendent inévitablement à la ruine.

"Le méchant fuit sans qu'on le poursuive; mais le juste a de l'assurance comme un jeune lion," lisons-nous dans les Proverbes (28:1). Parce que la bonté et la justice sont invincibles, éternelles, l'expression de ces qualités apporte le vrai sens de maîtrise et de courage, qu'on chercherait en vain dans la matérialité. La totalité et l'omnipotence de Dieu, puis, d'autre part, la nature du mal, irréelle et feinte — voilà des faits que la Science Chrétienne a révélés au monde. Il s'agit d'une Science absolue, accomplissement de la promesse donnée par le Maître lorsqu'il annonça le Consolateur; d'où l'assurance céleste dont peuvent jouir les Scientistes Chrétiens. Depuis trois quarts de siècle, cette religion, qui est un retour au christianisme primitif, agit pour le bien de l'humanité; dans des cas innombrables, elle a renouvelé le penser des hommes et transformé leur vie.

"Jésus agit hardiment, contre l'évidence accréditée des sens, contre les doctrines et les pratiques pharisaïques, et il réfuta par son pouvoir guérisseur tous ses adversaires." Voilà ce que déclare Mary Baker Eddy à la page 18 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. La Bible rapporte les démonstrations de Jésus, ses victoires sur la maladie, les limitations, la mort. Ce ne sont pas seulement des récits édifiants, mais des exemples à suivre dans notre carrière individuelle; et les triomphes spirituels que rend possibles la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne — triomphes sur les diverses formes de l'erreur — viennent de ce qu'on nie le témoignage illusoire des sens matériels pour insister sur la perfection du créateur et de la création, sur la perfection de Dieu, de l'homme, de l'univers. Lorsqu'on voit clairement l'infinitude du bien, cela balaie les prétentions du mal. Le faux conservatisme s'attache aux concepts matériels comme s'ils avaient une réalité, une influence effectives; mais il ne peut trouver de place dans le cœur du disciple qui s'efforce d'agir avec courage en se déclarant pour la Vérité, selon l'exemple du Conducteur.

Savoir qu'on est enfant de Dieu, reconnaître l'abondance, la beauté, la liberté, les aptitudes que Dieu confère à l'homme, c'est avoir une certitude qui vraiment "ne se laisse pas limiter." Seules les croyances matérielles sont limitatives; l'homme à la ressemblance de Dieu n'est point soumis aux restrictions; il ne connaît que les lois des réalisations infinies, des grâces excellentes et des dons parfaits, de l'intégralité, du contentement durable. Elles sont significatives ces paroles écrites par Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 445): "Vous rendez la loi divine de la guérison obscure et sans effet, si vous essayez de peser l'humain dans la balance avec le divin, ou si, en aucune façon, vous limitez dans votre pensée l'omniprésence et l'omnipotence de Dieu." Obéir à cette Science riche en inspiration nous libère des pénibles entraves qu'impose la condamnation de soi-même. Un sentiment d'indignité, la répugnance à reconnaître que la perfection est le statut normal de l'homme, la croyance qu'on est lent à saisir et à démontrer les faits spirituels — tout cela représente des conditions mentales irréelles, sans pouvoir, étrangères aux enfants de Dieu. La pensée juste et droite qui, ayant conscience de la vérité, manifeste sa ressemblance à Dieu, n'hésite pas à revendiquer hardiment la présence du bien. Si l'on n'arrive pas tout de suite à la perfection de l'être réel, ce n'est point une raison pour s'adresser à soi-même d'amers reproches. Dieu, le divin Amour, soutient en tout temps ceux qui pratiquent la justice; Il garde les siens et les fait prospérer. L'envie dont souffre l'entendement mortel, sa résistance à l'égard du Christ, l'induisent à déclarer présomptueuse l'attitude qui revendique positivement comme héritage spirituel tout le bien. Mais cette fausse argumentation ne peut arrêter le disciple alerte et vigilant.

Revendiquer hardiment la perfection de notre moi réel, cela ne veut pas dire que nous fermions les yeux sur les erreurs qui voudraient nous dominer. Se connaître soi-même, c'est connaître son vrai moi créé à l'image de Dieu, donc impeccable, immortel; mais il s'agit aussi d'être alerte pour découvrir où l'on manque, pour résister fidèlement aux erreurs et pour les surmonter. Voir tous les défauts comme étant des suggestions erronées, étrangères à notre moi réel, c'est une tâche qui donne la joie; et la condamnation de soi-même en est tout à fait exclue. Il est utile aussi de se rappeler qu'il n'y a jamais eu d'époque où Dieu n'était pas Tout, qu'en aucun moment le mal ne fut vrai.

S'il est sage, le disciple n'accepte absolument pas les tentations de maladie ou de contagion; il les répudie d'une manière positive, quelle que soient l'insistance ou la nature affligeante de ces arguments. Repousser d'une manière radicale la croyance à la maladie nous assure la victoire dans la Vérité. Il arriva qu'une Scientiste Chrétienne se réveilla pendant la nuit avec les symptômes d'un mal qui en d'autres occasions n'avait été guéri qu'après une lutte longue et pénible. Cette fois-ci, instantanément, sa conscience fut pénétrée de la certitude que la maladie n'a rien de commun avec l'homme de Dieu; donc qu'elle-même ne pouvait être atteinte par le mal. La simple réalisation de ce fait spirituel la libéra sur-le-champ.

Pour Dieu, tout le bien est possible, et le mal n'existe pas. Grâce à la perception de ce fait, les héros de la Bible purent, dans les circonstances les plus difficiles, remporter la victoire sur le mal. Par conséquent, à l'heure actuelle, il faut que chacun secoue la léthargie des sens matériels et glorifie Dieu en prouvant jour après jour l'omnipotence de l'Entendement, de Dieu.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

NAME_____
STREET_____
CITY_____
STATE_____
CSP-1

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown limp morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant, special Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb Indexed Pocket Edition, black limp morocco only	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant, special Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogue will be sent upon request

Intimate Message: New England

American Fleet Flexes Its Muscles ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

One gray, foggy day last week I was looking seawards from my summer vacation shore cottage. (We will leave the place name unmentioned for the sake of Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy). Out between two headlands the mist seemed to move and then slowly form itself into the outlines of a great battleship. The hull was a dark, almost black battle gray. The new reduced superstructure was light gray. She glided with amazing speed across the narrow gap between the headlands. Later I went across to the harbor and there was one more battleship at anchor, just in from some secret patrol lane of the North Atlantic.

This happens every day. Sometimes there are three battleships at anchor in this harbor, sometimes none. We landlubbers know just enough about such things to know that two different types come in here—one of the Mississippi class and the other of the Texas.

Navy Flexes Muscles

From what anyone here can see it is obvious that these are ships which have settled down to the serious business of an athlete in training. The United States Fleet is flexing its muscles, testing every joint and every fibre, learning what it is to spend long hard days and weeks of constant vigil and strain at sea, then snatch a day or two of rest in harbor, and then put to sea once more for the sealanes where plodding merchantmen are carrying the weapons of survival to Britain.

The great dark hulls of the battleships are the most spectacular things in this harbor, but only a small part of the evidence of the state of the Nation here. There are dozens of destroyers and scores of torpedo boats.

Across a little cove, the Army bugle rings taps at night for one of the many Coast Guard batteries which have come to life out of green pastures. Down at the lighthouse point are two mobile anti-aircraft guns.

At night, searchlights stalk the sky and the drone of patrol planes coming and going is a constant background refrain. The floats of a submarine net bob about beside the channel entrance. All that is necessary to close the harbor is for one tug to hook on to the swinging gate of the net and pull it across.

In all this is the other side of the Washington story. Down there in the National Capital there seems to be an atmosphere of indecision and friction. What does the President really have in mind? Is he as determined to support Britain to the utmost as some of his speeches have so plainly stated? Or is he playing a supremely Machievellian game as some persons purport to see in his periods of inaction? Why does he leave the Nation guessing? Why does he seem at times so reluctant to assume the leadership which so many urge upon him?

When you stay long in that Washington atmosphere you tend to grow suspicious and uncertain. You tend to begin to fear that America may be too late to do the task which Mr. Roosevelt has publicly committed himself but which he so often seems to shy away from at crucial moments.

But come here to the New England Coast and watch those grim hulls swinging restfully at anchor one day and then find their berths empty the next and know that they have gone out on patrol or perhaps to convoy American soldiers to Greenland or Iceland. When you watch this naval machinery functioning you learn that there is power in democracy and that this power is getting ready fast for whatever may happen. If and when the politicians reach the end of their indecision, or if some incident precipitates a crisis, the machinery, the men, and the organization will be in good shape for the issue.

But they are in obviously better shape today than they were one month ago, and far better than six months ago. You can almost see the change from week to week in the soldiers on the streets. You watch the number of ships increase in the harbor and you notice how much more soldierly the men off duty appear and you begin to find the reason why Washington may appear sometimes to hesitate or to suffer from indecision.

'Never Send a Boy'

The German Army operates on a basic rule: "Never send a boy to do a man's job." It is a very sound rule for any military force.

When Washington signed the destroyer trade for British bases, it meant a big job for a very young Army and for a fast-growing, but still none too large Navy. Greenland was too risky for that period. It was right and wise to wait until the military establishment was big enough to do that job and be sure it remained done. Then it was wise to wait a little longer for Iceland.

The tempo of these moves obviously has been timed to the growth of the military establishment which will man them. To try to take something you aren't ready to hold would be a fatal mistake. To take it as soon as you are ready is, in these circumstances, a wise precaution.

From here, it looks very much as though the President's moves had been determined not by whim, but by the exact state of national military progress.

The Country Speaks: West Coast

Articulate White Russians ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

California's extensive Russian colonies have become suddenly interesting, dynamic, important. They were interesting before, of course, but on a different basis. They were expatriates, for a large part. Some former soldiers of the Czar were doormen, elevator men, waiters. They were picturesquely pleasant in their exile, but were supernumeraries in the world pageant which had moved on and left them. Now history has circled back to them, and they are in the full spotlight once more.

"It is a repetition," says an editor of a Russian weekly magazine. "It is a repetition of 1914. The same aggressive force that moved Germany in those days is on the march again. As before, it turns to Russia."

This editor is a so-called White Russian, as opposed to the Red Russians, otherwise known as Bolsheviks or Communists. He estimates that there are 40,000 of his countrymen in California and 16,000 in San Francisco. Census tables show upward of 44,000 foreign-born Russians in the State, of whom almost 30,000 had been naturalized or had taken out first papers.

The editor believes that almost all of these are White Russians.

"All Russians must unite to defeat Hitler," says this editor. "He is the greatest menace of all. We must support the Red Army now, although we are against Bolshevism. The first duty is to defeat the invaders of our homeland; afterward we will take up again the problem of Bolshevism."

Those officials of the Soviet Union who come and go from a great square white house on a hill-top overlooking the Golden Gate—the Russian Consulate—are simply not speaking for publication these days, except to echo the words of their country's Ambassador in Washington.

"We will whip Germany!" Those words, heavily emphasized, are the Russian Consulate's official and only pronouncement.

Questions as to whether the German invasion of Russia will unite all Russians in a common cause are not answered directly.

Politely conversation is led into generalities concerning the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The Soviet Nation comprises 120 nationalities. More than 120 languages are spoken by its peoples. These peoples are united under a common government, it is declared, and never will be disunited. If there are Russians who are "disunited"—which might describe the many White Russians in the United States—it is only because they have not proved themselves as Soviet citizens. In order to become citizens they must prove their right to such citizenship, and it will be granted by the Supreme Soviet.

Still another point of view is expressed, almost embodied, in scholarly, soldierly Baron Alexis P. Bloodberg, a highly regarded member of the White Russian colony in San Francisco. Three able sons are his contribution to citizenship in the United States. He, himself, was Chief of Staff of the 10th Russian Army in the World War, commanded a sector in the Russian stand against General von Hindenburg's armies, and is President of the Russian World War Veterans of San Francisco.

This gallant soldier of the old school can smile now as he tells of his retreat with his troops to Minsk in the World War. They had only rifles, hand grenades, and bayonets, and yet they extended their comparatively short retreat for three months, and the force of Germans opposite them was reduced by casualties from 2,000 to 500, he says, during that retreat.

"The Russians are stubborn fighters," says Baron-General Bloodberg. "The success or failure of this new invasion by the Germans depends wholly on whether the Russian people can be held loyal to the Soviet regime."

The veteran soldier says fervently: "My greatest hope is to live long enough to see Bolshevism crushed. The greatest menace to the world today is Communism."

But to a pointed question he responds:

"Hitler cannot 'take' Russia. He may hold parts of it for a time, but he cannot capture and hold Russia. If Hitler is forced to fight two more years he will not be able to hold any country captive. His war force will be spent."

To Change the Subject:

'Hawker—Hawker Safe!' ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

The United States, isolationist—or interventionist? Which of these terms is most accurately descriptive? As arguments putting forward both views reverberate from public platforms and the press, one is moved to recall the United States in less tense and studied times—those of peace. From these recollections, can we gain any hint of the country's natural bent? Are the people of the United States fundamentally isolationist? Are they naturally detached and distant, wholly absorbed in their own interests? Or are they aware of themselves as an important member of the family of nations, keenly interested in circumstances and events that affect the welfare of all?

When we summon recollection, it treats us much as did our hostesses in the ante-phonograph era—setting us down with a stereoscope in one hand and, beside us, a stack of pictures which we picked up at random and gazed at through the enhancing powers of the instrument. Quite unaccountably it seems, the first picture recollection presents me with is that of a soft May afternoon 22 years ago. Crowds streaming out of the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, after a lecture, on their way to Atlantic Avenue transportation connections, were jostled by wildly enthusiastic newsboys shouting extras. "Hawker—Hawker safe!" The crowds slowed up their dash for trolley cars and stopped to buy papers eagerly, exclaiming one to another, as though imparting some almost unbelievable good tidings, "Hawker is safe!"

First To Try To Span Ocean

The name of Harry G. Hawker should be remembered. He was the first person ever to set out across the Atlantic Ocean in an airplane in an attempted Newfoundland to London flight. And he flew alone. His flight ended short of his goal; he was picked up in mid-ocean. But it was a gallant attempt, and during the days of silence that followed his take-off, the American public waited breathlessly for news of him.

There was no reason why Americans should take an especial interest in Hawker. He was an Australian. He had not even taken off from American soil. His flight, if successful, would bring aviation laurels to another nation. All this they overlooked, captivated by the daring of the deed and the promise it held for aviation.

Only a few weeks later, these same American crowds were swept to heights of enthusiasm when Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur Brown, both British, made the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic, from Newfoundland to Ireland. This was the more astonishing because it dimmed slightly the luster that adorned the NC-4, a United States Navy seaplane, which, a couple of weeks before, had won the distinction of being the first flying machine to cross the Atlantic.

Adherents of Human Welfare

Here, recollection races forward some years, and the next picture it slips into the stereoscope is that of a water pageant. Surely some stirring national event has called forth this impressive spectacle! In the distance, United States Navy destroyers stand like sentinels, their duty of escorting a huge passenger boat into the beautiful outer harbor of New York accomplished. In the sky, airplanes soar and dip. Aproaching the inner harbor, is a small, white, flag-bedecked boat, which has now captured the center of interest. It is the city tug "Macom." Sirens blare to acclaim its coming; horns toot; passing ferry boats sound short blasts; fire boats send columns of water high into the air as it passes. From its upper deck, a couple of visitors acknowledge the homage with an occasional wave of a hand or a bared head.

No, the occasion is not the return of a hero to his native shores. It is the welcome of a nation to a distinguished citizen of another country. And many were the statesmen of other countries who made this triumphal entry into the United States in the years before Hitler sent his panzer units into peaceful Poland.

It is not an isolationist United States that these pictures reveal. Rather do they proclaim a people keyed to high endeavor, ready to acclaim superlative excellence wherever they find it. Nor is interventionist the right term to describe them. They are really adherents of those causes which best protect and promote human welfare.

Inflation Pokes Its Head Around the Corner

And the budget problem of the housewife is landed uncomfortably in Uncle Sam's lap.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"This is it," say some.

Other commentators, columnists and economists, knowing the wisdom of hedging all such arbitrary opinions on so disputed a subject prefer to say, "This looks like the real thing. It may not be, but it has all the earmarks."

The "it" referred to is of course inflation—that abused, misused and dreadfully misunderstood word which has become an international bogey ever since the disastrous and astronomical inflation experiences of certain countries two decades ago. And it is again causing consternation, concern, debate and dilemma in these United States, for once again prices have started skywards.

You have only to look at your daily grocery bill to realize how prices are rising—a cent here, a cent there, a nickel on this item, a dime on that. Your dollar is definitely buying less and less weekly. And that (the decrease in the dollar's purchasing power) is briefly the real meaning of inflation.

There are plenty of Government statistics showing how prices have been climbing. For instance, since the war started in the fall of 1939 wholesale prices in general have moved up 13 per cent, farm prices have risen 24 per cent, retail food prices have climbed 13 per cent. The cost of living has moved up 5 per cent.

And there's a very good reason for that to happen in a semi-free economy such as the United States enjoys. For money is pouring into people's pockets these days, what with business working overtime and the Government pouring billions out in national defense.

Halting Is Difficult

Were purchasable goods pouring out of the factories at an equal rate the danger of inflation today would be largely dissipated. For then the supply of goods would roughly be keeping up with the increase in the demand for such goods brought on by the increased flow of money into people's pockets. But today the goods pouring out of the factories are more and more for the Army and less and less for the public. The result is a scramble by people with more money for that relatively dwindling supply of goods. And such a scramble means rising prices.

It's no easy task for the Government to put the skids under a price spiral once it has really started. Despite the people's rising cry that something be done about it, a cry that grows louder and louder in Washington as dollars buy less and less, the likelihood that the Government can by law stop runaway prices is not bright. Though a price control bill may soon be introduced into Congress there are many who seriously question the adequacy of any price freezing bill that could be driven through Congress at this time.

One of the main hurdles to the passing of an effective price control legislation is that there are two very large and politically powerful groups in the country which are not sold on such legislation; in fact, they fear they might lose something by it—the farmers and the laboring class.

Farmers really thrive when prices are rising, for the income of farmers is measured in prices, the prices they get for their produce. When the price they obtain for their wheat, their cotton, their corn doubles, trebles, they are truly in clover.

Benefits for Farmers

There is another reason which makes farmers inflation-minded. As a class they are debtors. They enjoy the prospect of paying off their debts in cheapened dollars. And if they don't sink their profits into land at inflated prices they can be fairly sure of coming out of that particular business cycle spin on top.

As for wage earners or laborers, this vocal and politically powerful segment of society stands to benefit by inflation if it can just keep its wages ahead of increasing prices or the cost of living. At the moment it is ahead in the race, since wages collectively have increased roughly 10 per cent since the war's beginning while the cost of living has risen only 5 per cent.

For the laborer it is a race between price increases and wage increases which determines his economic position. And he is loath to forsake wage boosts even though there is every chance that sooner or later he will lose in price increases what he won in wage boosts. He still hopes to gain more than he loses.

With two politically powerful groups anticipating, however shortsightedly, the prospects of inflation, the chances of a price freezing bill of any effectiveness passing Congress appears remote.

Controlling prices is not as easily said as done. In the last war even after price controlling was adopted the cost of living rose 66 per cent. When highest, it cost two dollars to buy what one had bought before the war. Already in this war the cost of living has risen 5 per cent and is still climbing.

Law Not Enough

Prices cannot be controlled merely by passing a law. In Germany prices are controlled with a certain degree of efficiency only because there are the concentration camp and firing squad for its black bourse dealers and recalcitrants. Also Germany rigidly controls all the ingredients which go to make up the cost of living—rents, wages, farm prices, as well as industrial prices.

But any American price law considered passable to date would hardly be so all-inclusive. Imagine labor's howl if it were proposed that its wages be frozen tomorrow for the duration. Imagine the farm bloc's dismay should Congress tomorrow decide to kill the goose that lays the farmers' golden eggs. And yet, unless a law were all-inclusive it is difficult to believe it would be effective. It is the same as deciding that you would prevent the overflowing of a certain tank by turning off the faucets that pour water into it—that is, turn off all but, say, one or two of them. In time the tank would overflow, good intentions regardless.

To date the Government's efforts at price control have been of the co-operative and spasmodic kind. Price Administrator Leon Henderson has tried by persuasion, explanation and discussion to build barriers to price increases. He has further, in isolated instances where the price of vital defense materials was getting out of hand, set price ceilings, hoping that industry would gracefully accept them.

But as the upward trend of prices has continued these methods have proved their weakness. For instance voluntary co-operation didn't work in the case of Chrysler. And the trouble with sporadic price ceilings is that ceiling some prices leaves others free to rise—which doesn't contribute to industry's good will.

Other than freezing tightly all the components of the living standard index (which incidentally would remove at least temporarily the last vestiges of a free economy from the American scene) the Government could with its taxing power siphon off much of this new purchasing power which is pushing up prices. But taxing is one of those things Congress is least fond of.

Should the Government push through a drastic and comprehensive tax bill this year, enough purchasing power could be drained off from the Nation's anticipated record income of $86,000,000,000 to check rising prices. But no tax bill discussed to date has dared to go that far.

Some system of forced saving, not to be confused with the Treasury's patriotic appeals for investment in defense savings bonds (a voluntary program), would also help to stave off inflation. One possibility is that payroll taxes be boosted generously. This move has the twin advantage of drawing off purchasing power and piling up a backlog that might well come in handy to many a laborer when this war boom is over and layoffs are in order.

The Government is very obviously concerned over the recent precipitous rise in prices. B. M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board in 1918, is a constant White House visitor as well as advisor to Leon Henderson. But what will come of the midnight oil being burnt in Washington over this issue is still unknown. What is sure is that unless action to be taken is drastic and comprehensive it will not be effective. Half measures can't check a whirlwind.

Approaches Differ

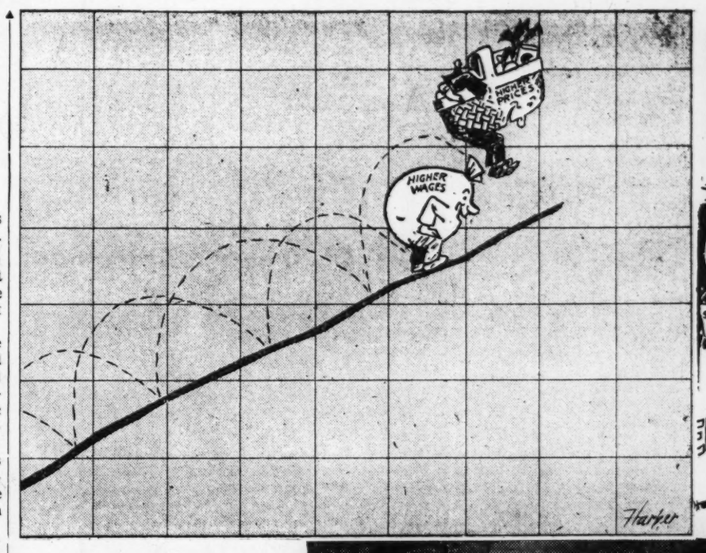
While Leon Henderson and Bernard Baruch are both plugging for control of prices lest an uncontrollable spiral set in, their present approaches to the problem differ.

Mr. Baruch's plan is that all prices be frozen as of a certain date. Any complaining producers could later on adequate evidence get an adjustment. But the thesis back of the Baruch plan is that to control prices all prices have to be controlled. The great difficulty with such a program, assuming it is accepted, is in administration. For it means that all prices have to be continually watched to prevent violation of the ceilings, a requirement that demands a host of Federal inspectors, adjustors and the like.

This program of the country's World War price czar would require the freezing of not only industrial prices but wages and farm prices as well. And there comes the rub. For it would make today's Price Administrator virtual economic dictator of the country. And Congress is understandably hesitant to give any such power to any one man, even though that may mean the best way of bridling inflation.

In contrast to Mr. Baruch's plan, Leon Henderson's price control program as used to date is less comprehensive, probably more acceptable to Congressmen—and less effective. Mr. Henderson has concentrated on keeping prices down on the basic raw materials, such as aluminum, zinc, steel scrap, textiles. His theory is that by holding the lid on those basic commodities, the prices of other items would be kept in line by association or attraction.

This piecemeal price fixing has worked tolerably well to date. But the future for such a plan is not bright. For already some of the prices of these secondary materials have started breaking through. New price ceilings have had to be fixed as new prices raised their heads. A system where prices are half frozen and half free, as Mr. Henderson is finding out today, is heading toward trouble. It may work tolerably well in the early stages of a boom; but in the latter stages its weaknesses appear. Mr. Henderson may yet have to accept Mr. Baruch's plan as the only one adequate for the present emergency. Whether Congress will embrace it is quite another matter.



Subject: Inflation

Above: Two cartoonists make fun of what otherwise is becoming a very serious matter: the upward spiralling of prices in the U. S. Below: Leon Henderson, the Administration's price regulator extraordinary, expounds a complex point to a Senate committee.

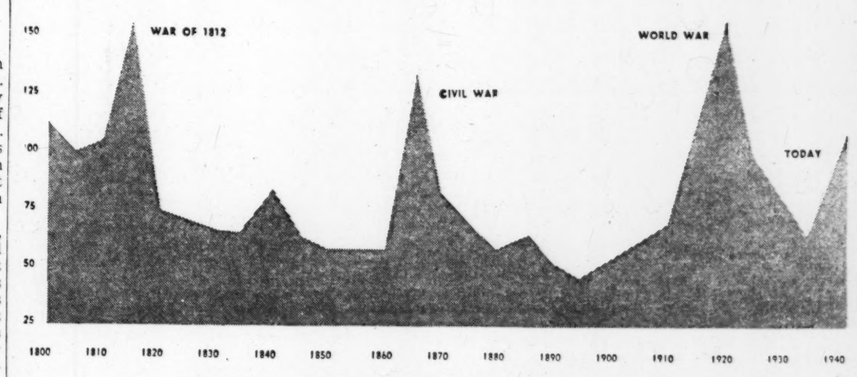
Prices Already 'Frozen'

Price Administrator Leon Henderson who yesterday told the country that the "honeymoon months" of the defense boom were about over has to date frozen prices in almost a dozen categories.

Feb. 17—Price ceiling set for second-hand machine tools.
March 24—Aluminum scrap and secondary aluminum get price ceiling.
March 31—Price of zinc scrap and secondary slab zinc pegged.
March 31—Price ceiling set for iron and steel scrap; later amended and revised.
April 2—Temporary price ceiling for soft coal during strike.
April 17—Price levels frozen for iron and steel products.
May 24—Combed cotton yarn gets price ceiling; later amended.
June 2—Price ceiling put on nickel scrap and secondary nickel. Amended later.
June 14—Hides, kips and calf-skins get price ceiling.
June 25—Maximum prices fixed for pig iron.
June 28—Price ceiling set for six types of cotton cloth.

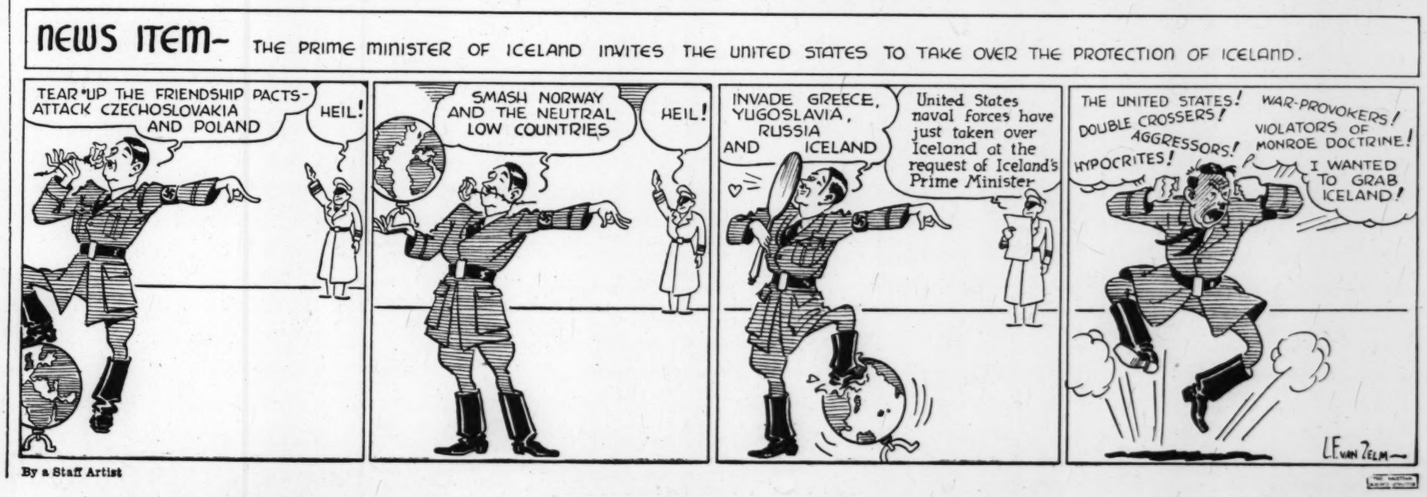
Mr. Henderson has also tried by the method of voluntary co-operation to keep prices in line in a number of other instances: new machine tools, farm machinery equipment, quality West Coast lumber, paper board, automobiles, refrigerators, furniture, petroleum, cork, carbon black, bakery goods.

PRICES IN WARTIME



This Chart Shows What Wartime Inflation Means

Experts of the Brookings Institution prepared this graphic illustration of what war does to the price level. Significantly, it shows the line once again pointing upwards today.


NEWS ITEM- THE PRIME MINISTER OF ICELAND INVITES THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE OVER THE PROTECTION OF ICELAND.
TEAR UP THE FRIENDSHIP PACTS- ATTACK CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND POLAND
HEIL!
SMASH NORWAY AND THE NEUTRAL LOW COUNTRIES
HEIL!
INVADE GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA, RUSSIA AND ICELAND
United States naval forces have just taken over Iceland at the request of Iceland's Prime Minister
THE UNITED STATES! DOUBLE CROSSERS! AGGRESSORS! HYPOCRITES!
WAR-PROVOKERS! VIOLATORS OF MONROE DOCTRINE!
I WANTED TO GRAB ICELAND!
L.E. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Frankie Frisch Eyes First Division as He Approaches Four-Game Series Here

Fast-Moving Pirate Club Close to Cincinnati Reds

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In town tomorrow for a double-header with the Braves will be the Pittsburgh Pirates, who currently are as hot as any outfit in the National League. Since June 27 Frankie Frisch has won 12 out of 17 for a neat .706 pace and moved into fifth place ahead of the Cubs. Uncle Frank will be eyeing the first division as he opens his four-game series here. He was within 2½ contests of that coveted sector this morning.

Until Frisch reached the Polo Grounds he was flying, as they say in the dugout. He had captured six out of seven from the Cubs, two in three starts with Cincinnati, broken even in two meetings with the Cardinals and taken two straight from the Phils.

Giants Step In

At New York the Pirates ran up against a Giant club that is fighting to keep ahead of the Reds in the upper half of the league, and Frisch dropped two of his first three efforts there. He had yesterday's game in the bat bag until the Terrymen went to the plate in the last of the ninth, then scored three runs for a 3-2 triumph. However, Frankie was trying to even the series this afternoon.

You can put a finger on several reasons for the Pirate advance, but they all add up to general improvement and better balance in every department. Al Lopez's catching, according to Pittsburgh critics, has had a steadying influence on the pitching. After much experimentation, Frisch finally has found his best infield and outfield. Everybody suspected that when he did, the Buccaneers would win more games than they lose.

Anderson Stars

It may be nothing more than a coincidence, but the Pirate rally dates back to the appearance of young Alf Anderson at shortstop. Anderson replaced Arky Vaughan on the afternoon of June 27, in a series with the Cubs, and has been the short field starter ever since.

Vaughan, you probably remember, hit two home runs in the All-Star game and was almost its hero. But when the intermission was over and the Pirates went back to the pennant race, Frisch kept young Anderson at short. Frankie must like the boy to stay with him under those conditions. Either that or he hesitated to break up a winning combination. Alf is out of Atlanta, where he hit .351. With Frankie Gustine, he forms an adequate double-play combination around the middle of the infield.

Bucs Third

Paced by Elbie Fletcher, Vaughan (when he is playing), Lee Handley, Maurice Van Robays, Bob Elliott and Lopez, the Pirates present one of the soundest attacks in the circuit. In fact, the last time unofficial team averages were released, Frisch stood third on the team list, headed only by the Cardinals and Dodgers.

With 48 runs batted in, our old pal Fletcher is right up among the league's top run makers. He also has seven homers. The Milton boy's average early today was .315, number one among Pirate players. Van Robays is up close to .290, after several weeks out of sight. He picked up between 40 and 50 points in the space of two weeks. Van has driven in 42 mates. Vince Di Maggio, the center fielder, is lingering around the .250 mark, but is right behind Fletcher in run producing.

* * *

The Pirates are at Braves Field through Friday, playing two singles in a row after tomorrow's twin bill. The Bucs and Braves have met only six times this year, with a three and three result.

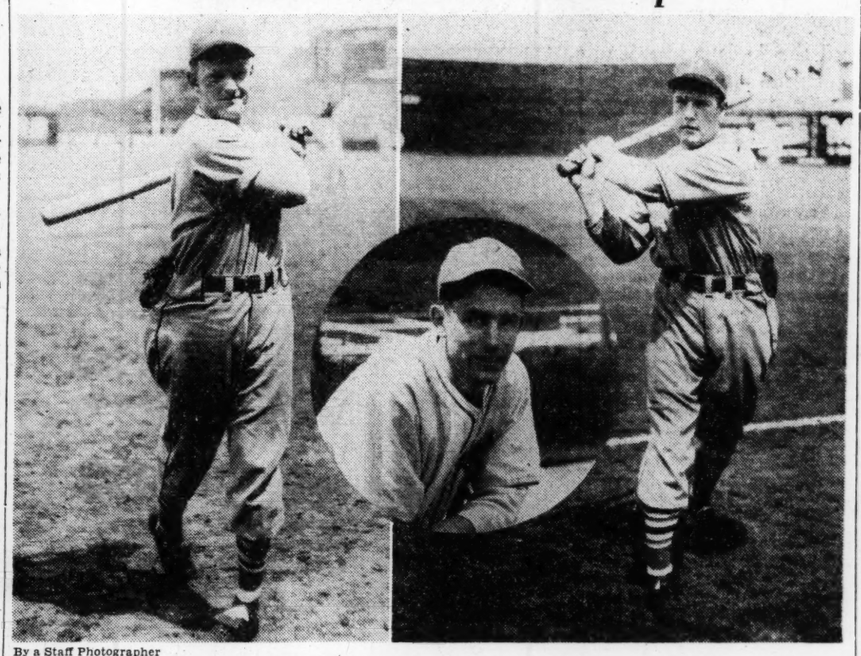
* * *

Beaten in 13 innings by the Reds yesterday, the Braves should have won in regulation time. The run that first tied the score in the sixth was unearned.

* * *

The Red Sox tomorrow open a three-game series in Chicago. The Thursday contest will be played under the lights. Unless Ted Williams comes back soon, the local American Leaguers may slide into the second division. Ted is that valuable.

Reliables in Bucc Line-Up



By a Staff Photographer

Bob Elliott (left), Elbie Fletcher (right) and Vince Di Maggio (inset), Pittsburgh

The Pirates, who come here tomorrow for four games in three days with the Braves, have a July pace as fast as any club in the National League, and the three boys above have played leading roles. Fletcher leads the club in batting with a .315 mark. Elliott, the right fielder, bats clean-up. Di Maggio, despite a low average, is regular center fielder.

Reagan Signs In All-Star Grid Affair

Francis Xavier Reagan, left halfback for Pennsylvania football teams of the past three years, will play with the 1941 Eastern College All-Star football team. Jim Crowley, of Fordham, coach of the All-Stars, announced yesterday that Reagan has accepted an invitation to play and will join the squad at New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, for the opening of practice Aug. 13.

Reagan is the second left halfback who has accepted an invitation to play in the Tribune Fresh Air Fund game against the New York Giants in the Polo Grounds the night of Sept. 3—the first being Charley O'Rourke, of Boston College. The squad roster now is up to five, the others being, in addition to O'Rourke, Walter Matuszczak, captain and quarterback of the Cornell team; Lou De Filippo, captain and center of the Fordham team; and Henry Toczylowski, demon blocker from Boston College.

Reagan has joined the Marines. He expects to be called to duty in October which will permit him to play at least one game of football before he engages in martial activities. This summer he is playing professional baseball for the Lancaster team. He was catcher, pitcher and outfielder as well as captain at Pennsylvania. He was as good a baseball player as football player though he did not receive so much recognition in the former sport.

Judging by the records, Reagan is unique in Pennsylvania football because he set a new modern record for scoring at the university last fall. He made 103 points. The previous record was 90 points, scored by Paul Scull in 1928.

In the past three seasons Reagan has been Pennsylvania's principal ground gainer, forward passer and punter. In 1938 he carried the ball 72 times for 191 yards, an average of 5.4 yards per rush. In 1939 he carried the ball 81 times for a net gain of 304 yards, and in 1940 he ran the ball 125 times for a gain of 707 yards. Last fall he was the leading scorer in the East among major colleges.

Grid Flier

Fritz Wascowitz, halfback star on the University of Washington 1936 Rose Bowl eleven and captain of the Huskies' 1937 grid team, is now a flying lieutenant in the Army Air Corps.

Joe Di Maggio Faces Smith Again in Consecutive Run

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—Two months ago Joe Di Maggio stepped up to the plate in Yankee Stadium and smoked a clean single off Ed Smith, chubby Chicago White Sox southpaw.

The Yankee slugger had no way of knowing then that he was projecting himself on the most sensational batting streak ever recorded in major league history. In those lean days Joe was delighted to collect anything resembling a base-hit.

Batting champion of the league in 1939 and 1940, Joe had just returned from a sad trip below the .300 mark. Until he got that hit off Smith he had drawn "horse collars" in 11 games between April 22 and May 14.

Streak to 55

Of course, all baseball fans know what he's done since Mel Harder held him hitless May 14. Joe has done so well that today he went against the same Chubby Smith in an effort to extend his consecutive game hitting streak to 55 games.

Willie Keeler's old record of 44 lasted more than 40 years. Your guess is as good as anyone's on how long Joe's incredible string will endure.

Joe was batting .304 when his streak began. In the subsequent two months the Yankee powerhouse has collected 86 hits in 215 times at bat, scored 52 runs, collected 153 total bases, knocked in 54 runs and blasted 15 home runs, 14 doubles, four triples and 53 singles.

This promiscuous slaughter of all kinds of pitching has boosted him into leadership of the league in runs batted in, home runs and total hits. He is tied with Brother Dominic of the Red Sox for runs scored and is fourth in batting at .368.

No Strain at All

Joe says his performance now is "no strain at all."

"Naturally, I wanted the record when I got close to it and I was pressing. But now it's different. If I go five-for-the-collar, all right, except that I'm out there to hit and I don't want to be stopped by any pitcher, anytime as long as we can keep winning."

And the "jockeys" around the league have almost given up on him. Mule Haas, Sox coach and one of the best ribbers in the business, asks: "What can you do with a guy like that?"

The fans, too, partisan though they may be, want to see Joe get every opportunity to keep the record alive. White Sox supporters booed Thornton Lee Sunday and John Rigney yesterday when each unintentionally walked the big slugger.

Joe Goldshinsky Takes Play-Off For P. L. Crown

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 15 (AP)—Joe Goldshinsky, chunky, 24-year-old dairy clerk who does his golfing at New Haven's municipal course, won the New England public links championship on his home layout yesterday in as thrilling a finish as the 21-year-old tournament has ever seen.

Fighting a losing battle to par all the way, Goldshinsky and three others, including defending champion Carl Nettleladt from the Green Hill Club of Worcester, Mass., finished the 36 holes tied at 151—nine over regulation figures. Goldshinsky, sticking to par in the play-off, won the title on the par-three third hole where his three rivals all had bogey fours.

The battle for team honors was equally close with New Haven edging out the Green Hill team, winners for the past three years, by a mere three strokes—1,260 to 1,263.

After Goldshinsky's victory, the play-off went on to the seventh hole where Art Gedney, Goldshinsky's teammate, copped second place by sinking a 30-foot putt for a birdie three, eliminating Fred Hill of Green Hill. Nettleladt had been eliminated on the sixth, and had to be content with fourth place.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Brooklyn (2).
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

American League

Boston at Cleveland.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.

Tomorrow

National League

Pittsburgh at Boston (2).
Chicago at Philadelphia (night).
St. Louis at Brooklyn (night).
Cincinnati at New York.

American League

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.

Vic Ghezzi Comes Into Own By Winning P. G. A. Tourney

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Six or seven years ago big, husky Vic Ghezzi loomed as one of the real luminaries of the professional golf ranks. His brother professionals agreed that he had the earmarks of a prospective champion because he had the distance, the intermediate shots, and at times downright brilliancy. All he lacked was consistency and that, they figured, would come with time and competition.

Like a number of others who at one time or another have been slated for advancement to the top circle, Ghezzi failed to make the grade in more than nominal fashion, even though he did win the North and South open in 1938, along with some other big tournaments between the time he burst into the limelight by winning the Los Angeles open in 1935 and his first notable triumph, that of defeating Byron Nelson at the 38th hole in the P. G. A. championship final Sunday at Denver.

Ghezzi's victory over Nelson, including the fact that he got into the final, is figured generally as a surprise, and the P. G. A. championship had other outcomes which come under the category of overturns. What they prove is that professional golf in this country has arrived at a point where there are so many good golfers anything can happen any time, anywhere. The days of outstanding favoritism are gone, at least for the time being.

The variance in Ghezzi's game has had striking illustrations within the past few weeks. In the national open his first round was a 70, one stroke behind Denny Shute, the leader, but after the first 36 holes he had dropped back into the ruck. In the Goodall round-robin, in which every player met every other at match play, Ghezzi led the field by a substantial margin going into the fifth and sixth rounds—plus 22 points against 16 for Gene Sarazen and 15 for Paul Runyan. His 70 medal in a gale, playing against Lawson Little, Jr., and Jimmy Damaret in the fourth round, was the spectacular round of the tournament, but in the seventh round he went down with a dull thud before little Runyan and wound up in a tie for second, 10 points behind Runyan, the winner.

What will strike many close followers of professional play as the most surprising development of the P. G. A. tournament was Nelson's slump in the last regular nine holes of his match with Ghezzi, in which he took 39 strokes and lost a three-hole lead. If there is any man in the game today who has the reputation of being at his best when the going is toughest, it is Nelson. This time he not only allowed Ghezzi to play the role which he so often has played, but he missed a putt on the second extra hole of the same length as the one Ghezzi holed.

To one who has watched a lot of championship golf and who tries to figure out some of the whys and wherefores, the most reasonable explanation of Nelson's failure was the "softening up" processes of matches along the way to the final. The chance of the draw put a far bigger strain upon Nelson, with all his stamina and competitive spirit, than upon Ghezzi.

From start to finish, Nelson never had what might be termed a "breathing spot," never a point where he could let down. He had to go to the home hole against Bunny Thorpey, and William Heinlein in the first two rounds, players little known outside their districts; then he had to meet, successively, Ralph Guldahl, Ben Hogan, and the doughty Connecticut squire, Gene Sarazen. Guldahl was playing on the course where he had won a national open; Hogan was the pre-tournament favorite; and Sarazen had a 69 in the first 18 holes of their match and proved a tough nut right down to the clinching putt on the 35 green.

Matches against such men cannot fail to take a toll on the stoutest - hearted, because they mean constant pressure, constant concentration, the inner knowledge that to let up for a single instant, be careless on a single shot or a putt invites disaster. It was something like that for Bobby Jones when he lost to George Von Elm in the national amateur final at Baltusrol in 1926, after gruelling matches with Chick Evans and Francis Ouimet. Even though Jones won those by 3 and 2, and 5 and 4, respectively, they were far closer most of the way than the margins sound.

Rarely has a golfer been so decorated with verbal wreaths as Byron Nelson has been this year. Craig Wood, in a general discussion of golf subsequent to his winning the national open, expressed his opinion that Nelson is the best golfer in the country today and Vic Ghezzi was quoted as saying, after his P. G. A. victory, "I won against one of the finest players we've ever had."

This expression was well merited. In winning the P. G. A. in 1940; losing a 37-hole final to Henry Picard in 1939, a 38-hole final to Vic Ghezzi this year, and going to the quarter-finals in 1937 and 1938, Nelson has had victories over Craig Wood, Gene Sarazen, Walter Hagen, Ralph Guldahl, Leo Diegel, Johnny Revolta, Sam Snead, Ben Hogan, and Dick Metz, a galaxy of greats.

Forgotten Team Upsets All-Star Plan With Spurt

GREENVILLE, Miss., July 15 (AP)—Here's the latest goofy situation in the Cotton States League, where things are never dull.

League rules call for an All-Star game between the team leading the league after games of July 4 and an aggregation chosen from the other seven members.

Helena, Ark., slipped into first place July 3 and won the honor of battling the picked nine. Sports writers selected the opposition, and every team except Vicksburg was represented.

The game is tomorrow night at Helena. And now Helena has slipped to third place—and Vicksburg, which didn't rate a player on the picked team, is first!

Vicksburg will, however, be represented by three players, due to last-minute changes necessitated by injuries and other causes.

Cardinal Camp

CRANSTON, R. I., July 15 (AP)—Close to 100 players attended the opening day of the St. Louis Cardinals baseball tryout camp being held at the Cranston Recreation Field this week. The camp is in charge of Roy Dissinger, Cardinal scout, and Charles "Pop" Kelchner, chief Cardinal scout. The camp will continue through Friday. Several players from Massachusetts are attending the camp which draws from the southern New England district.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 16
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Spot News. (15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; Special Features and Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Tropical Moods Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Rhythmic Melodies; Tommy Dorsey's orc.; Musicale Interlude.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; José Bethencourt's Rumba Band; U. S. Army Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero, Soprano; Vincent Lopez.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl; Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.68 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RW96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Songs; News in English; Messages of the World Association of Hungarians; Gypsy Band; 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches"; "Inside Nazi Europe." Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert by the "Orquesta Progresista" under the direction of the Maestro Gaston Pellegrini. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be changed.

Local Box Scores

Braves

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Werber 3b	5	1	0	0	0	3	0
L. Waner rf	6	0	1	1	2	1	0
Frey 2b	5	1	1	1	2	4	0
F.M'Cor'ick 1b	7	1	2	2	16	0	0
Craft cf	7	2	3	3	6	0	0
M.M'Cor'ick lf	6	0	2	2	2	5	0
Joost ss	6	2	4	5	4	2	0
R. West c	7	0	3	3	4	2	0
L. Moore p	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Turner p	5	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	55	7	17	18	39	16	0

BOSTON							
Hassett 1b	7	0	3	4	21	0	1
Cooney cf	6	1	1	1	2	0	0
Sisti 3b	6	0	2	2	4	6	0
M West lf	6	0	2	2	4	0	1
Rowell 2b	6	1	1	1	4	5	0
Miller ss	4	0	0	0	0	5	0
E Moore rf	5	0	2	2	2	0	1
Masi c	4	1	2	2	6	3	0
Errickson p	1	1	1	1	0	2	0
*P Waner	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
†Ross	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamanna p	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Earley p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	49	4	14	15	39	25	3

*Batted for Errickson in sixth. †Batted for Johnson in 10th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3—7
Boston	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—4

Runs batted in, R. West 3, F. McCormick, Craft, Joost, M. West, Miller, Cooney, G. Moore. Two-base hits, Joost, Hassett. Stolen bases, Joost, Masi. Sacrifices, M. McCormick, L. Waner, Errickson, Miller, Masi. Sacrifices, M. McCormick. Left on base, Cincinnati 16, Boston 15. Base on balls, off L. Moore 3, off Turner 2, off Errickson, off Johnson 2, off Lamanna 2. Struck out, by L. Moore, Ly Turner 3, by Errickson 3, by Johnson. Hits, off L. Moore, 5 in 3 innings; off Turner, 9 in 10 innings; off Errickson, 10 in 6 innings; off Johnson, 3 in 4 innings; off Lamanna, 2 in 2 1-3 innings; off Early, 1 in 2-3 inning. Hit by pitcher, by L. Moore, Miller. Winning pitcher, Turner. Losing pitcher, Lamanna. Time, 3h. 15m. Umpires, Barlick, Pinelli and Ballanfant. Attendance, 1,726.

Red Sox

CLEVE	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Boudreau ss	3	2	3	3	0	3	0
Keltner 3b	2	1	2	2	3	2	0
Weatherly cf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Heath rf	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Campbell lf	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Grimes 1b	4	1	1	1	8	0	0
Mack 2b	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Desautels c	4	0	0	0	10	0	0
Feller p	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	26	4	8	9	27	8	0

BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	5	0	0	0	3	1	0
Finney rf	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Spence lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	2	2	3	2	0
Foxx 1b	1	1	0	0	3	1	0
Tabor 3b	3	0	1	2	3	0	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	2	2	5	1	0
Peacock c	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Wilson p	2	0	0	0	2	3	0
*Pytlak	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potter p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
†Fox	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	5	6	24	10	1

*Batted for Wilson in seventh. †Batted for Potter in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Doerr, Campbell, Keltner, Heath 2. Two-base hits, Boudreau, Tabor. Sacrifices, Weatherly, Feller, Mack, Keltner 2. Left on bases, Boston 9, Cleveland 14. Bases on balls, by Wilson 7, by Potter 3, by Feller 6. Struck out, by Wilson, by Feller 7. Hits, off Wilson, 6 in 6 innings; off Potter, 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Wilson (Boudreau). Losing pitcher, Wilson. Time, 2h. 16m. Umpires, Basil, Rommel and Geisel. Attendance, 12,000 (including 5,000 children).

Reading the Sports Around the Hub

Leo Almost Brings Victory

After winning the State amateur golf championship at Longmeadow last Saturday, Leo Martin of Trapelo drove up to Poland Springs, Maine, yesterday in an attempt to help Joe Stein, Manchester, N. H., pro, to the northeastern pro-amateur title—and he came mighty close to succeeding.

Had Tony Manero of Salem, former national open champion, been content to rest with the total of 132 he posted for his Sunday's efforts with Stuart Osgood of Peabody, Mass., the Martin-Stein duo would have won their 131. But Tony went out again, this time with Bill Fuller of Peabody, Mass., and came back with a 36-hole total of 128. In this Metropolitan style of play, pros are allowed to play with three amateur partners.

Stein and Martin won second gross, with Dave Hackney of Vesper and Tommy Leonard, Jr., of Nashua, N. H., one stroke behind. Hackney, with his reduced 123, took now net, so third gross went to the pairing of Jim Gantz and Elmer Bullock, both of Concord, N. H. Les Kennedy of Rockingham, N. H., won second net with 124, while Tom Mahan of United Shoe and Arthur Johnson of Weston tied for third net.

* * *

Carding an 82—best medal round in the four-year history of the tournament—Cynthia Richardson of Highland Country Club yesterday led the qualifiers in the annual Cape Cod women's golf championship at Oyster Harbors Club in Osterville. Second with an 84 was Priscilla Janney of Woods Hole, runner-up to the champion the past two years. The champion for those same two years, Mrs. John Grew of Dedham, had an 85. Match play began today.

* * *

Danny Regan, who is highly rated among the top swimmers of this section and who is now a member of the 102nd Field Artillery at Camp Edwards, will compete in the Boston Swimming Association's 10th annual meet at Canobie Lake Pool, Salem, N. H., Friday evening. Regan, who hails from Lowell, Mass., will make a bid for the New England senior 100-meter freestyle championship which will be defended by Allan Harmon of the B. S. A.

* * *

The sixth annual Greater Boston boys' horseshoe pitching championships will be held beginning tomorrow and continuing through Friday at the Boys' Club playground in Roxbury. There will be competition in four classes with the following boys defending their titles: Michael Marino, Roxbury Clubhouse, Midget; Joseph Smith, Parker Hill Housing Project, Junior; Andrew Ryan, Hayden Boys' Club, Intermediate, and Albert Pauletti, Central Square Center, Senior. Trials will be held tomorrow and Thursday, with finals Friday. Arthur T. Burger, Executive Director of the sponsoring Boys' Clubs of Boston, will again direct the event.

* * *

Shorts: Every golfer from the best to the worst will have a chance to win a prize at the annual Shrine golf outing at Commonwealth Country Club tomorrow . . . Following the tournament there will be a banquet in the clubhouse in the evening . . . Mae Murray, 16-year-old Rutland miss, yesterday led a small field of 23 in the qualifying round of the Vermont women's golf championship . . . She had an 88 . . . Ed Costello of the Herald and Joe Bethel of the Post carded reduced 75's to tie for first net in Class A of the Newspapermen's Golf Association's weekly tournament at Trapelo yesterday . . . Charlie Murray of the Herald, with a 96-82, won Class B . . . Two well-remembered local college football standouts, Ken Skoropowski and Joe Lanata of Boston University, were sworn in at the New England recruiting headquarters on Columbus Avenue yesterday for duty as aviation cadets . . . Then, along with 23 other cadets, they left immediately for Parks Air College, East St. Louis, Ill.

Yachts Reach

VINALHAVEN, Maine, July 15 (AP)—A fleet of approximately 20 sailing ships of the Boston Yacht Club anchored in Penobscot Bay here last night after a dash from Boston marred by the sinking of one off the Isle of Shoals near Portsmouth, N. H.

The craft was the Sloop "Panther," owned by H. T. N. Smith of Marblehead, Mass., which dashed on rocks at the island in fog and rain Saturday afternoon. Smith and two other crew members, Roger G. Pierce, and Bobby Ross, boarded another yacht for the rest of the trip here.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	241	26	77	0	13	.320
Hassett	143	17	40	0	9	.280
Rowell	288	31	79	4	26	.274
Sisti	237	29	64	1	23	.270
Moore	230	25	61	4	23	.265
West	240	34	57	8	38	.238
Miller	278	27	64	4	32	.230
Waner	113	10	26	0	9	.230
Masi	96	7	20	0	5	.208
Berres	129	9	24	0	9	.186
Manno	30	2	5	0	4	.167
Montgomery	10	0	1	0	0	.100
Wietelmann	33	1	3	0	0	.091
Ross	43	1	4	0	2	.093
Gremp	22	0	1	0	2	.045

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	242	74	96	16	60	.397
Cronin	272	51	94	6	51	.346
Foxx	257	60	77	14	63	.300
Di Maggio	323	76	95	4	25	.294
Tabor	281	32	81	9	60	.288
Peacock	131	12	38	0	16	.290
Finney	294	52	80	2	28	.272
Doerr	223	31	59	9	51	.265
Fox	78	8	19	0	8	.244
Pytlak	184	17	44	1	22	.239
Newsome	104	8	24	1	11	.231
Spence	121	12	26	2	17	.215
Carey	10	3	1	0	2	.100

Oddities

Tom Harmon, Michigan's great football star, has been offered a job of broadcasting all Michigan and Detroit Lions games this fall.

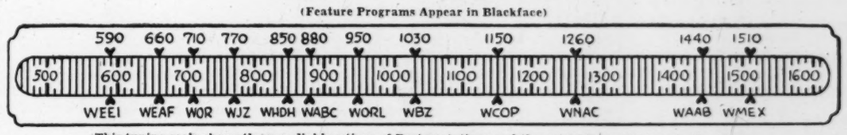
Brud Holland, who was an All-American end at Cornell, will help coach the Hampton Institute football team this fall.

Bill Fisk, former Southern California end and now a member of the Detroit Lions, is spending the summer in the movies.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Swing Serenade	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves- Cincinnati Reds Baseball Game	Sports and music
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sports and music
3:30	News: Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"		Sports and music
3:45	Lamont Moore	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"		Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Braves- Cincinnati Reds Baseball Game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Leon Kay	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Music in the Air"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"		Novachord solos
4:45	"Music in the Air"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Children's story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Meet the Band"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	"Drama Behind News"	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: News	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Melodic Caravan	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Music: NYA Speaker
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Harry Horlick's Orch
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	Jimmy Lytell's Orch	"Confidentially Yours"	Claude Thornhill's Orch	Wonderland Salutes
7:45		"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	Claude Thornhill's Orch	Hillbilly Music
8:00	"Court of Missing Heirs": drama	Wendell L. Willkie	Ray Block's Orchestra: vocalists; chorus	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15	"First Nighter":	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Charlie Spivak's Orch	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"The Shadow Passes," dramatization	"The Shadow Passes,"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan," Secret Agent: drama	Civilian Defense Program
8:45	sketch: E. Davis				CCC Program
9:00	"We, the People": interviews: music	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's Quiz	George Duffy's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15	Lewisohn Stadium	"Bringing Up Father"		Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour
9:30	Concert, N. Y.	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hap Hazard Show"	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45		Ted Steele's Orchestra	"Hap Hazard Show"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or	Senator Robert A. Taft	"A Date With Judy"	Leland Stowe	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	Senator Robert A. Taft	starring Ann Gillis	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Dance Digest"
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Musical Program	'College Humor': variety	Hal Leonard's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
10:45	News: Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	Hal Leonard's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather: Serenade	News; music	News Service	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Master Works of	Weather: "Music You	Local news: weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music	Want": recordings	Paul Whiteman's Orch	Will Johnson's Orch	"Day's End": music
11:45	Defense Talk	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch	Will Johnson's Orch	"Day's End": News

Wednesday's Programs

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510k

Fourteen-Straight Stretch of New Yorkers Ended—Californian Leads at Spokane

White Sox Prove Yanks Cannot Win Every Game

By the Associated Press

The New York Yankees still can be beaten. This information probably will be received in disbelief by the rest of the American League, but it is a matter of record that the Chicago White Sox accomplished the trick 7-1 yesterday and snapped the 14-game winning streak of the Bronx outfit.

It was just as decisive as the score shows. The Sox stepped out into a two-run lead in the second inning and finished with another four-run flurry in the eighth. John Rigney, although allowing eight hits, was always in control and even had Joe Di Maggio subdued, but not stopped.

Di Maggio Hits

Di Maggio topped a pitch into a slow roller down the third base line and beat it out for a single on his third trip to the plate and stretched his hitting string to 54 consecutive games.

The manner in which the Sox smothered the Yanks should have been encouraging for the other clubs in the League, but apparently there is a feeling that it came too late and that the Yankees will have to be whipped several times in succession before any other rival will have a chance at the lead.

When you consider that the Yankees have won 18 of their last 20 games and 33 of their last 38, a single setback does not stand out as very significant, even though it ends the longest winning streak of the year in the major leagues.

Cleveland Wins

The Cleveland Indians took advantage of the opportunity to shave the margin between first and second place to four games by bumping the Boston Red Sox 4-1 behind the five-hit hurling of the incomparable Bob Feller. This was the fastballer's 18th triumph and proved once more that the Indians will be a contender as long as Feller can go to the firing line every fourth day.

The veteran Tommy Bridges also produced a five-hitter as the Detroit Tigers came from behind to down the Philadelphia Athletics 4-2. On the other hand, a combination four-hit hurling job by Ken Chase and Vern Kennedy of the Washington Senators wasn't good enough to beat the St. Louis Browns. The two Washington flingers walked nine men and the Browns won 6-4, helped by George McQuinn's home run—the only roundtripper of the day in either league.

Higbe's 13th

Th Brooklyn Dodgers expanded their National League lead with a 1-0 victory over the Chicago Cubs in the day's most stirring struggle. Kirby Higbe shut out the Bruins on two singles for his 13th triumph of the season, but until the ninth inning Vern Olsen was just as effective although allowing six hits in eight frames.

Then in the ninth Brooklyn loaded the bases with a single, an error and a walk. Manager Leo Durocher put himself into the game as a pinchhitter for Higbe and laid down a perfect bunt to score the winning run. Olsen, who fielded the ball, saw he could not make a play either at the plate or first base and was so upset he reared back and threw the ball over the top of the Ebbets Field grandstand.

Cardinals Lose

Meanwhile, the tail-end Phillies obliged by beating the St. Louis Cardinals 5-4 and dropping them to 3½ games behind the Dodgers. Si Johnson held the Redbirds to seven hits, but it took a single by Bobby Bragan with the bases loaded in the eighth to snare victory for the Phils.

The Cincinnati Reds skimmed past the Boston Braves 7-4 with a three-run rally in the 13th inning. The score was tied from the sixth inning on. Each team got a run in the tenth, but in the 13th Frank Lamanna walked two men and singles by Frank McCormick and Harry Craft and a double by Eddie Joost put the game out of reach.

The New York Giants edged out the Pittsburgh Pirates 3-2 with three runs in the ninth. Held to two hits by Rip Sewell for eight innings, the Giants bunched three singles and Joe Moore's triple for all their runs on their last turn. A wild pitch by Carl Hubbell let in both Pittsburgh tallies in the fourth.

Did You Know?

Earl Webb of the Red Sox set the two-base hit record at 67 in 1931. Joe Medwick of the Cardinals made 64 in '36.

McNeill Speeds To and Through Tennis Tourney

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Early yesterday morning Don McNeill was in Dayton, Ohio, on his way East from Indianapolis. This morning he's in the fourth round of the New York State Clay-Court tennis championships, thanks to the speed of modern transportation and the rapidity with which McNeill polished off two adversaries during yesterday's twilight hours.

To get out of Dayton, McNeill boarded a fast plane and after an afternoon of smooth sailing, he landed at La Guardia Field which is practically a pebble heave from the Seminole Club, scene of the tournament. Three hours and three opponents later, he was comfortably bracketed in the round of 16 and well on his way to a successful defense of his title.

The national champion was one of eight seeded players who arrived two days late for action. Each of them received first-round defaults and then proceeded to mow down those ahead of them. Not all of them reached the fourth round, for some found time to play only one match.

Those who advanced along with McNeill were Frankie Parker, of Altadena, Calif., who has already defeated Don twice this year on clay; Jack Kramer, Los Angeles, and Ted Schroeder, Glendale, Calif., the national doubles champions; Gene Mako, Los Angeles; Ladislav Hecht and Sidney Wood, of New York, and Ted Olewine of Santa Monica, Calif.

McNeill's fourth round foe today will be Joey Fishbach, of New York, former National Junior indoor champion. Other feature matches will pair Hecht against Jerry Crowther, of Hermosa Beach, Calif., National Public Parks doubles champion, Parker against Donald Frame, of New York, Kramer against George Lyttleton-Rogers, of New York, and Bill Canning of Hidden Valley, Calif., against Jimmy Evert, Chicago, present National Junior indoor champion.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .350; Mize, St. Louis, .341.

Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 67; Reiser, Brooklyn, 62.

Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 61; Camilli, Brooklyn, 57.

Hits—Moore and Slaughter, St. Louis, 103.

Doubles—Dallessandro, Chicago, 25; Reiser, Brooklyn, and F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 22.

Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 8; Elliott, Pittsburgh, Moore, Boston, and Rucker, New York, 6.

Home Runs—Ott, New York, 18; Camilli, Brooklyn, 16.

Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Handley, Pittsburgh, and Hopp, St. Louis, 9.

Pitching — Riddle, Cincinnati, 10-0; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 13-5.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .397; Travis, Washington, .375.

Runs—Di Maggio, Beston, and J. Di Maggio, New York, 76.

Runs Batted In—J. Di Maggio, New York, 74; Keller, New York, 73.

Hits—J. Di Maggio, New York, 119; Travis, Washington, 115.

Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 27; D. Di Maggio, Boston, 26.

Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 10; Travis, Washington, 9.

Home Runs—J. Di Maggio, New York, 20; Keller, New York, 19.

Stolen Bases—Kuhel, Chicago, 12; Case, Washington, 11.

Pitching — Feller, Cleveland, 18-4; Ruffing, New York, 10-3.

New Swimming Handbook Now Most Complete

The history of American championship swimming can be traced for the first time in the new 1941-42 official swimming rules and record book published by the Amateur Athletic Union which came off the press yesterday. Along with World's, Olympic, American, and collegiate records, rules for swimming and diving and other important items of interest to swimmers, the A. A. U. has compiled and printed for the first time a complete list of all national swimming champions, men and women, indoors and out.

This new feature reveals many hitherto unknown facts. The first A. A. U. swimming champion was R. Weissenborn who won the mile in 1877. His time was 45 minutes, 44¼ seconds, a sharp contrast to the championship record of 20:57.8 that Jack Medica set in 1934 and that Ralph Flanagan equalled in 1937. The 100-yard freestyle was added in 1883 with A. F. Camacho winning in 1:28¼. Johnny Weissmuller's record is 50.8 seconds.

The sports continued to grow throughout the years with 440 and 880-yard free styles added in 1893. The 220-yard freestyle arrived in 1897; back stroke and breast stroke, high and fancy diving, and water polo in 1906; and medley swimming in 1925. The entire history of the sport may be traced through this new and complete roster of champions from 1877 to 1941.

Another feature that the A. A. U. swimming almanac contains is the new and completely revised diving tables that will be used by A. A. U., intercollegiate, and interscholastic athletes this year. Separate sets of dives have been established for low and high board competition, a departure from the procedure of the past. All of these are fully illustrated.

The new sport of synchronized swimming comes in for attention for the first time. Complete information is given how to judge, conduct and score this fascinating adjunct to swimming meets and a table for judging presented.

The new swimming manual includes full summaries of all major championships and is the most comprehensive book that ever has been published on the sport.

Nearly every Big Ten school has an outstanding sophomore back this year. Minnesota comes up with Herman Frickey, an open field sensation from Billings, Mont.

Fred VantHull, Minnesota football player, has received an appointment to Annapolis and may appear later with the Middies on the grid.

Parting of the Ways

Wide World

Friendly Relations Broken

CHICAGO—Wendell Wilson, University of Illinois Athletic Director, (left) and Bob Zuppke, head coach, are now the central figures in the athletic department difficulties the Illini are going through.

Sisler Revises Semi-Pro Teams' Zoning Systems

ST. LOUIS (AP)—George H. Sisler, High Commissioner of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, has revised the national zoning to determine the regional and State champions which will complete in the 32-team bracket, National Semi-Pro tournament at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 15 to 27.

Sisler said teams qualifying directly into the national tourney will be winners of the following sanctioned state tournaments:

Torrance, Calif.; Everett, Wash.; Albany, Ore.; St. Maries, Idaho; Phoenix, Ariz.; Hastings, Neb.; Wichita, Kan.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Waco, Texas; Adel, Iowa; Racine, Wis.; Kewanee, Ill.; Raleigh, N. C.; Zanesville, Ohio; Blountstown, Fla.; New York, N. Y.; Trenton, N. J.; Kingsport, Tenn.; Montgomery, Ala.; Kokomo, Ind., and Vandergrift, Pa.

Winners of the following state tournaments will engage in a series to determine the regional representative to the national meet:

Springville, Utah vs. Reno, Nev.; Pueblo, Colo. vs. Worland, Wyo.; Sedalia, Mo. vs. Russellville, Ark.; Baton Rouge, La. vs. Greenwood, Miss.; Portland, Maine vs. Portsmouth, N. H.; Springfield, Vt. vs. Springfield, Mass.; Woonsocket, R. I. vs. Hartford, Conn.; Harrisville, W. Va. vs. Covington, Va., and Wilmington, Del. vs. Frederick, Md.

Sisler said the runner-up in any particular area will serve as alternate in the event the champion is unable to make the trip to the national tourney.

Seedings Jolted In Junior Court Early Net Play

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—The seedings in the Eastern junior tennis championships were jolted right at the outset yesterday when Walter Driver, of El Paso, Texas, rated second in the draw, was eliminated in a second round match by Bob Wasserman, of Stamford, Conn., 8—6, 7—5. Driver had advanced past the first round by defeating Walter MacDonald, of New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Top-seeded Jimmy Evert, of Chicago, drew a first-round bye and then won from Axel Kaufman, of New York, 6—3, 6—2. Irvin Dorfman, third-seeded New Yorker, turned back Alton Day of Caldwell, N. J., 6—1, 6—4, and gained the second round.

Dick Cooley, of Rye, N. Y., the last of the favorites, won two tests and moved into the third round. He defeated two local players, winning from Jack Sullivan, 6—3, 7—5, and from Al Shafer, 6—4, 6—4.

Eduardo Buse, Peru's National Junior Champion, hurdled into the third round on a bye and a default.

In the boys' tournament, three of the four seeded entries gained the quarter-final round. Bob Falkenburg, of Hollywood, Calif., led the quartet with a 6—0, 6—1 triumph over August Priemer, of New York, and a 7—5, 6—0 defeat of Clinton Packard, Maplewood, N. J.

Charles Oliver of Perth Amboy, N. J., followed a first-round default with a 6—1, 6—0 effort against Linton Baldwin of Brooklyn. Alan Watson, of Elizabeth, N. J., won his only match against Jerry Suchin, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., while Henry Osten, of Garden City, N. Y., turned back Don Mathey, of Princeton, N. J., 6—0, 7—5, and Joe Donayer, of New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Option Canceled

PITTSBURGH, July 15 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Baseball Club has cancelled its option on Ace Parker, baseball and football star now with the Portsmouth (Va.) Club of the Piedmont League. In professional football, Parker plays for the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League.

Toledo has gained a berth in the National Basketball League. The other cities are Chicago, Akron, Hammond, Sheboygan, Oshkosh and Detroit.

Pitt faces Big Ten competition on four straight Saturdays this year, starting Oct. 4 with Purdue, then Michigan and Minnesota. After skipping another week the Panthers then meet Ohio.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Series Shift to Stadium?

From a financial point of view, at least, prospects of a World Series between the Yankees and Dodgers are quite alluring, to put it mildly. Particularly so if the clubs follow the proposal of a New York critic and play all games at Yankee Stadium. As the vast plant on the banks of the Harlem River seats 70,000, which is 38,000 more than can be accommodated at Ebbets Field, the advisability of a shift to the American League stronghold of all Brooklyn contests is easily apparent.

The World Series attendance record was established in 1926 when the Cardinals and Yankees drew 328,051 to seven games at New York and St. Louis. The largest single game crowd filed into Yankee Stadium on Oct. 4, 1936, to watch the Yanks and Giants. Given a break in the weather, the Dodgers and Yanks of '41 would probably eclipse both of these marks.

Fans Benefit

There will be those who will insist that if the Dodgers win the National League pennant by playing their home games at Ebbets Field, they should keep their World Series dates on the same grounds. But even the Brooklyn fans, who are the most loyal in the business, would benefit by the shift to the Bronx.

If New York and Brooklyn reach the next classic, the first two contests will be played—according to the original World Series schedule—in the American League city Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 1 and 2. The third, fourth and fifth will belong to Brooklyn. Unless inclement weather interrupts the card, the fourth and fifth will fall on Saturday and Sunday—the biggest days in a baseball week. Imagine, therefore, how many disappointed Dodger fans there will be if only 32,000 could be accommodated on each of those days at Ebbets Field! And all the while Yankee Stadium, with its 70,000 seats, would be empty.

Another angle which the average fan forgets is this. Although the seating capacity of Ebbets Field is about 32,000, only several thousand less that number are available to the public. Choice blocks of seats on each side of the field are set aside for all other big league clubs, so that any players or officials desiring to attend will not be faced with the ticket problem. The minor leagues, headquarters of the National and American leagues, and the Commissioner's office are also cared for. After these gentlemen and their ladies are happy, any stray "duckets" are turned back for public sale. But this rarely happens.

A shift to the Stadium would satisfy both the rich and the poor. At Ebbets Field there are approximately 3,500 bleacher seats, where the man with a $1.10 can sit. At the Stadium there are 17,500 seats for the same fellow. Then, of course, if you prefer the $6.60 top price, there naturally are more of those, also, in the Yankee plant. Ticket distribution would be more simple for the Dodger management. Transportation facilities to the Stadium are far better than those to Ebbets Field. The decision lies with Larry MacPhail.

Dutton's Son Awarded Wings

BRANTFORD, Ont., July 15 (AP)—Joe Dutton, son of Mervyn (Red) Dutton, manager of the New York Americans National Hockey League team, received wings last night at graduating class exercises of the No. 5 Royal Canadian Air Force Training School.

Dutton's home is in Calgary.

Bob Davis of Memphis, Tenn., was another member of the class. His parents and sister came from Memphis for the ceremony.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	54	26	.675	....
St. Louis	51	30	.630	3½
New York	42	34	.553	10
Cincinnati	42	38	.525	12
Pittsburgh	36	37	.493	14½
Chicago	36	45	.444	18½
Boston	31	45	.408	21
Philadelphia	21	58	.266	32½

Results July 14

Cincinnati 7, Boston 4. (13 inns.)
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 4.
New York 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Brooklyn 1, Chicago 0.

Zuppke Keeps Coaching Job In New Move

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—Robert C. Zuppke, head football coach at the University of Illinois, retained his post today and Athletic Director Wendell S. Wilson was removed by the University Board of Trustees acting on recommendations of the Board of Athletic Control.

Leave of Absence

Wilson was given a leave of absence for one year, "subject to recall." Zuppke was directed to meet with the Board of Trustees and the President of the University not later than March 1, 1942, to discuss his status thereafter.

After the meeting Wilson said:

"I am as happy as I can be. I am still working for the best interests of the University."

Wilson Surprised

Wilson said he was "surprised" at the filing yesterday of a suit by Harold (Red) Grange, most famous football star developed in Zuppke's 28-year tenure at the university, asking $50,000 damages from the Athletic Director for an allegedly "malicious, false, slanderous, and defamatory statement."

Grange charged last week that Wilson had intended to become head coach himself in 1938 if Zuppke were let out, and that Wilson had offered him a job as assistant.

Grid Primer

The first of a series of primers in athletics, discussing passing and punting in football, has just been published under the sponsorship of the U. S. Rubber Company. Wrtten by Coach Frank Leahy of Notre Dame, the booklet is aimed at helping the stars of tomorrow getting started aright today.

Other pamphlets are scheduled to be published soon, all of which are intended towards improving the standard of play in the various games and encouraging participation in sports. They are to be written in language that even the smallest youngster can understand, and will be sent free of charge upon request. Those who wish copies of the football booklet should address Frank Leahy at Rockefeller Center, 1230 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

All-America Lacrosse Team

The All-America lacrosse team for 1941 was selected yesterday by the U. S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, with stars from eight leading colleges and universities winning places on the championship combination.

Johns Hopkins led with three players, while Army, Navy, Princeton, Maryland, Dartmouth, Hobart, and Swarthmore each placed one star on the All-America team.

In making public the selection of the All-America team, R. Kenneth Fairman, President of the Lacrosse Association and Graduate Manager of Athletics at Princeton, stated:

Outstanding Team

"The season of 1941 saw the largest number of college, club, and school teams yet represented in American lacrosse. The year was marked by the usual number of excellent teams but in few years has there been such a marked difference between the strong teams at the top and the weaker teams at the bottom of the lacrosse ladder."

Johns Hopkins, runner-up in 1940 and the outstanding team of the South in 1941, was the only undefeated team of the year, and carried off both the intercollegiate and national titles. Princeton was the leading team in the North, defeating her central region rival, Army, and also Yale. Princeton fell, however, before the southern leaders, Hopkins and Maryland.

Climax of Season

The season was climaxed by the game between the North and South All-Star teams in Baltimore last month in which representatives from 15 colleges met in what seems destined to be one of the real classics of American college sport. The score stands one-all between the two sections. The North, which won in 1940 (6-5) was in turn defeated this year by a single goal, 7-6.

The first All-America team consists of:

Goal: Tyler Campbell, Princeton; Point: John Tolson, Johns Hopkins; Cover Point: Nelson Shawn, Johns Hopkins; First Defense: Augustus Brady, Navy; Second Defense: John Mueller, Maryland; Center: Fred Donnelly, Swartmore; Second Attack: Joseph Thigpen, Army; First Attack: Charles Thomas, Johns Hopkins; Out Home: Joseph Wilder, Dartmouth; In Home: Herbert Fitch, Hobart.

The second team consists of:

Goal: George Hanford, Harvard; Point: Fred Baser, Rutgers; Cover Point: Charles Lapham, Syracuse; First Defense: Benjamin Kaestner, Johns Hopkins; Second Defense: Elmer Weisheit, Princeton; Center: Richard Green, Johns Hopkins; Second Attack: Jordan Sexton, Maryland; First Attack: Kenneth Molloy, Syracuse; Out Home: Albert Siesinger, Maryland; In Home: Harold Dell, Yale.

'Dad' Schroeder Was First Coach Of Iowa Netmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Tennis players at the University of Iowa coached themselves until 1921 and only two men have held the job since then, while cross country runners have had only three coaches in 30 years.

It was E. G. Schroeder, the same man who was first Iowa coach of wrestling and gymnastics and now is athletic director, who took over tennis 20 years ago. He handled the sport through 1937 when he was named director.

Then Dr. Arthur Wendler, the present coach, started the job. Although Iowa had tennis teams in competition beginning in 1902, no one was designated as official coach until "Dad" Schroeder took the assignment.

Nelson Kellogg, the first athletic director, was cross country coach when the sport was started in 1910 but gave way to Jack Watson in 1913. Watson handled the distance runners until George Bresnahan came in 1920.

During the regime of Bresnahan, Iowa has had several outstanding harriers, including Harold Phelps, Olympic runner who won two Big Ten cross country titles; and Leonard Hunn and Jack Speers, who tied for first place.

In the past two years, two-mile team races on the cinder track have supplanted cross country at Iowa in the fall.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 14

International League

Newark 2, Baltimore 1.
Syracuse 6, Jersey City 3.
Rochester 5, Montreal 3.
Toronto 10, Buffalo 3.

American Association

Louisville 1-11, Minneapolis 0-4.
St. Paul 2-2, Indianapolis 0-3.
Columbus 3-8, Milwaukee 0-2.
Toledo 2, Kansas City 1.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Shreveport 7-4, Tulsa 2-5.
Fort Worth-San Antonio, rain.
Oklahoma City-Beaumont, rain.
Dallas-Houston, rain.

Southern Association

Atlanta 3, New Orleans 0.
Birmingham 7, Chattanooga 6.
Nashville 5-5, Little Rock 4-6.
Knoxville 11, Memphis 9.

Eastern League

Elmira 5, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Scranton 6, Williamsport 0.
Only games.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bucky Walters won season's 13th game as Cincinnati Reds beat Phillies, 3-2, and increased their lead to three games.

Three Years Ago

Harry Danning, New York Giants' catcher, was suspended without pay for violating training rules.

Five Years Ago

United States Olympic team of 334 athletes sailed for Germany aboard S. S. Manhattan.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	53	27	.663	....
Cleveland	50	32	.610	4
Boston	42	37	.532	10½
Chicago	41	39	.513	12
Detroit	41	43	.488	14
Philadelphia	36	42	.462	16
Washington	29	50	.367	23½
St. Louis	28	50	.359	24

Results July 14

Cleveland 4, Boston 1.
St. Louis 6, Washington 4.
Chicago 7, New York 1.
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 2.

Bill McGannon, who starred at Notre Dame, likely will play tailback for the Chicago Cards this fall. He has been signed.

Clark Cards Sensational 64 In Public Links Qualifying

SPOKANE, Wash., July 15 (AP)—A few minutes before teeing off time yesterday, a messenger rushed up to Jimmy Clark of Long Beach, Calif., with a telegram.

Clark read it, beamed, and exclaimed:

"Boy, nothing can stop me now. I'm going to take this place apart."

He did. The "place" was the Indian Canyon Golf Course, scene of the 20th annual national public links' championship.

His performance was a sensational 64, which some U. S. G. A. officials declared was a new record for a first round in a national tourney sanctioned by that group. It tied the course record set in an exhibition last Saturday by former national amateur champion Bud Ward of Spokane.

Hoped to Continue

Clark wouldn't disclose what was in the telegram, merely saying that he hoped to continue his scoring spree today.

The 64 put the Californian five strokes ahead of the field of 178 starters at the halfway mark of the 36-hole qualifying grind. A pair of 32's did it.

Par for the up-and-down hill, pine-fringed course requires a snappy 35-36—71. It is 6,277 yards long and a grind, especially under a beaming sun. Clark, winner of the Long Beach City and runner-up for the Southern California amateur titles this year, made the course appear as though it had been designed for novices. Actually it's a fairly stiff test with greens noted for deceptive breaks.

Two Eagles

On the leader's card were listed an eagle three on the 475-yard second and an eagle two on the 433-yard 15th. The first one was somewhat easy. He was on in two for a three-foot putt. On the 15th, however, he holed out a 9-iron from 50 yards or so out.

Only five entrants out of the big field were able to toss par for a loss. Five shots behind Clark was Bill Korns of Salt Lake City, with a 33-36—69. He is a University of Utah student.

Two San Francisco men, Bill Fritz, a machinist, and Jim Molinari, who lays down the law as a policeman, had 70's, as did Loio Palenapa, from far-off Honolulu. Mahogany-brown Palenapa is a 40-year employee of the Hawaiian Highway Department.

Champion at 74

Defending champion Bob Clark of St. Paul needed a 74, completed with a 36-38 for his round. Andrew Szwedko, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Dave Mitchell, Atlanta, two former title-holders, also carded 74's. Two other ex-title-holders, Charley Ferrera, San Francisco, and Al Leach, Cleveland, O., turned the first half in 77 and 80 respectively.

The three-man team performance was influenced by Clark's round. The Long Beach trio of Clark, Damon Jacobsen, and Bob Judson totaled 210 strokes, with Jacobsen shooting a 72 and Judson a 74.

Detroit Second

Detroit's trio was next at 218, consisting of Art Pomy and Fred Genick with 71's, and Ed Fergol, 73.

Alameda, Calif., and Atlanta were tied at 221 and Sacramento, Pittsburgh, and Seattle were even at 222. Honolulu's distant travelers had 223 and Los Angeles 224.

The final 18 qualifying holes were to played today with 64 to gain the select circle, including the defending champion and four former titlists who automatically qualify.

Tam O' Shanter Golf Open May Soon Offer $25,000

CHICAGO, July 15 (The Special News Service)—A dub on the course who has never broken 90 but a wizard at running golf tournaments—that's George S. May of Chicago's Tam O' Shanter Club, where the $11,000 Tam O' Shanter open will be held next Sept. 4-7.

The personable, energetic Mr. May is Tam O' Shanter President, who believes that within five years he'll be running the most popular money tournament in the land, one which he is confident will give the experts no less than a cool $25,000 at which to shoot.

His Business

May, whose business is telling other business men how to get more of it, ran the 1940 Chicago open at Tam O' Shanter. When the bills had been cleared away the Chicago District Golf Association was pleasantly surprised to discover that for the first time it had made, not lost, money on this event.

Now, with the first Tam O' Shanter almost two months away, May has accounted for the $11,000 prize fund through ticket assessments to club members and contracts for parking, concessions, and programs—and hasn't sold the public a single ducat. And he intends to keep adding a few thousand to his prize list each year until the $25,000 goal is attained.

Prize Money

May believes a liberal spread in prizes will draw the most entries. With the assistance of Wilford Wehrle, the club's top notch amateur star, he has drawn a money list of $2,000 for first place, $1,400 for second, and $1,000 for third, with other big "cuts" running to the 22nd place. The 22nd to 30th finishers each will get $50.

In addition May is going to have a special prize list he thinks will keep both the players and spectators on edge through the four daily 18 hole rounds. There'll be $100 awarded daily for the low round; another $100 for the most birdies; another $100 for low nine hole score. And May says he's likely to "come up with another idea or two on this line before they start shooting."

There'll be no charge of $2.20 or $3.30 per day such as has kept a lot of people away from other tourneys in this sector in past years. Single day admission will be $1.10—but for a complete tourney ticket of $3.30, the fan can see all four days' play, one day of qualifying play, and bring out his clubs and try the course himself before the tourney opens.

Field Not Bulky

The field won't be bulky. About 175 players, May estimates, will start. Of this number, 100 will be exempt from qualifying because of past performances. Then, some 220 additional entries will be taken, with these players shooting for the other 75 starting places.

May made certain last summer that about everyone paid to watch the Chicago open. With police cooperation, he had adjacent roads blocked off with ticket sellers at control points. The system worked so effectively that a number of farmers, after plowing the back forty acres, found they couldn't get their teams back to their barns.

May ironed that out easily by giving them special passes and for three days the plowing around Tam O' Shanter was postponed. May has these special passes already made out for his own golf show come next Sept. 4.

P. G. A. Receipts At Cherry Hills Set at $30,000

DENVER, Colo., (AP)— The gate receipts for the 24th P. G. A. tournament at Cherry Hills have been estimated unofficially at $30,000.

The Professional Golfers' Association was given a check for $15,000 almost a month in advance of the meet. Approximately 3,600 season tickets were sold at $7.50 each and an additional 2,000 spectators bought daily tickets at prices ranging from $1 to $2.

Expenses, including the advance to the P. G. A. were estimated at approximately $23,000. Vic Ghezzi, the new champion, won $1,100 in prize money and the runner-up and defending title-holder, Byron Nelson, received $600. Ghezzi defeated defending champion Nelson in 38 holes to win his first major tournament.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Kirby Higbe and Leo Durocher, Dodgers—Higbe pitched two-hit ball and Durocher bunted safely with bases loaded in ninth to beat Cubs.

Joe Moore, Giants—Tripled with two on in ninth to tie score against Pirates.

Bob Feller, Indians — Stopped Red Sox with five hits.

Tom Bridges, Tigers—Held Athletics to five hits.

George McQuinn, Browns — Homered for one of four hits with which St. Louis beat Senators.

Bobby Bragan, Phillies—Singled with bases loaded in eighth to beat Cardinals.

Frank McCormick and Harry Craft, Reds—Their singles in 13th inning exploded winning rally against Braves.

John Rigney, White Sox — Stopped Yankees' victory march by keeping eight hits scattered.

Coach Coached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas—A coach of high school athletics before he joined the Air Corps, Earl R. Kingsley of Fayetteville, Ark., is a student again. He is a Flying Cadet, receiving basic flight training at Randolph Field, the "West Point of the Air."

Write to Community Advertisers

You will find it interesting to read the advertisements of communities which government commissions and civic organizations place in The Christian Science Monitor. These advertisers invite inquiries for tourist information and it is hoped that many Monitor readers will take advantage of this opportunity.

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Her Majesty Goes To War

Her Sharing of the Same Privations and Danger Inspires Her Subjects

By Peter Lyne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Britain feels that the Nazis made a tactical blunder by deliberately bombing Buckingham Palace. The sight of "Buck House" badly damaged, with courtyard pitted by bomb craters, brought a feeling of solidarity to those whose humbler homes lay in ruins.

Pictures of King George and Queen Elizabeth picking their way through the broken glass and smashed masonry of their own home have undoubtedly played a definite part in maintaining British morale at its uniformly high level. Moreover, Their Majesties' readiness to go out looking for the war gained new reality when they had their own bomb stories to tell.

One of the most poignant episodes recorded here was the visit of the King and Queen to damaged Westminster Abbey. On the very spot where they were crowned four years earlier they now stood amid debris before the High Altar. Sadness revealed in that scene caught the imagination of their subjects, for the British have come to realize how wanton destruction hurts most when there is personal association with what is destroyed. Therefore the King and Queen, by the unrivaled breadth of their associations, must, in one way, be widest open to grief.

Genuine Admiration

Hence the admiration for the courage of Their Majesties' wartime bearing; and hence the genuiness of Scottish dockworkers shouting, "Good old Liz," as the Queen recently walked virtually unguarded and unafraid in areas where Communism is most prevalent.

How much has the life of Queen Elizabeth changed with the war? Probably as much as any other woman's in the country. Out of her engagement book have been ruled all the usual round of social activities. In their place are such entries as: "Visit Communal feeding centers in heavily damaged South London area where makeshift meals are being served for homeless at 2d, 4d, and 6d." "Salvation Army Canteens coming round to Buckingham Palace for inspection." "Tour aircraft factories in Midlands, shipyards in Northwest England, housing estate in North England, workshops on Clydeside."

Sometimes She Goes Alone

Coventry, Bristol, Birmingham, Salford, Southampton, Plymouth, Merseyside, have all been visited. Sometimes the Queen is accompanied by the King; sometimes she goes alone. Often the pioneer corps is shoveling away debris before her feet. She smells acrid fumes of still smoldering buildings. She hears that all-too-familiar tinkle and crash of broken glass being cleared, the scrape of shovels, the sudden blast of dynamite removing structures which cannot be repaired. Dust fills the air. Coping stones and tiles come crashing down as the demolition squads work overhead.

Queen Elizabeth may be in London, at the family residence just outside London, or in any other part of the country. But the very nature of her work takes her into the danger zones rather than away from them. Every care is taken, of course, that she should not be exposed to peril; her movements are not announced in advance. But never has a Queen of England been more in the front line of battle than Queen Elizabeth is today—not even her famous predecessor, Elizabeth, who earned everlasting fame for reviewing her troops at Tilbury before the attempted Spanish invasion some 350 years ago. But after the review, Good Queen Bess retired from the scene of action.

Admittedly the Elizabeth of centuries ago had to bear more of the responsibilities of government, but she had none of the vexations of clothes and food rations which beset the Elizabeth of today. Good Queen Bess is reported to have had some 3,000 dresses even in wartime, and so many pairs of shoes that she left them behind wherever she stayed.

The present Queen has very different problems, which have necessitated her decision that her two daughters, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, shall go without stockings in order to keep within their ration of sixty-six coupons for all clothes.

She herself, from being used to a very large selection of outfits, largely because society precedent expected it of her, is now wearing her dresses and hats over and over again.

As for catering, the Queen told Food Minister Lord Woolton recently, "We find it such a help to have a good joint once a week at the Palace."

In other words, the Queen, like the great majority of British housewives, has discovered that it is most economical and satisfactory to spend the greater part of the week's meat ration on a good joint, for then there will be leftovers for another day or two. The royal household is fortunate, like other large families, in being able to buy good-sized joints. Undoubtedly it is the small family which finds the meat ration most irksome.

Catering Must Be Elastic

While the Royal Household keeps as strictly as possible to normal rationing, its catering, like that of No. 10 Downing Street, and other households of extra-national importance, is necessarily as elastic as that of a restaurant. Buckingham Palace may have any number of people—perhaps 24 Indian officers serving in the RAF—to tea. If King Haakon stays, when he calls round for his letters, he can hardly be expected to produce his own lumps of sugar from his pocket. Winston Churchill and other Cabinet Ministers pay frequent calls at the Palace. Every Minister of the Crown, every diplomat, Service Chief, Dominion and Colonial Representative, who takes up or relinquishes an appointment, is received. Other visitors range from Wendell Willkie to Cockney Coster Monger Buster Cain, who received a medal from the King for bravery in an intense air raid, and who, incidentally, was wearing collar and tie for the first time when he proudly marched up to the Palace.

One way and another, there is always something to eat at Buck House, and at the Royal Family's residence outside London. But the Queen is well aware of other people's food difficulties as a result of her constant contact with widely varying sections of the community. She asks a girl at a factory bench if she has any complaints about food. The girl answers that corned beef gets rather monotonous.

"Try currying it," replies the Queen. "It can be done quite inexpensively."

Interested in the People

It is the human side of what she sees on her tours that interests Her Majesty most. She watches 12-inch shells being made, airplane parts coming off the conveyor, torpedoes like those which wrought havoc on the Italian Navy at Taranto being assembled. But it's the girls at the benches whom she is most intent on studying, just as it is the bombed-out women and children in the devastated areas she visits who command her attention.

There are thrills in her wartime life and she learns many close secrets. She climbs into the cockpit of Britain's finest bomber—the Short-Sterling. An officer explains the controls, bomb sights, guns, and other equipment. She sees photographs of bomb damage achieved in Germany the night before. She talks with the men who carry out the attacks. But the home front is her main concern.

The eager way women and children in the poorest parts of the East End clamor round her amid their ruined homes for a word of encouragement and a joke, shows how close can be the understanding between sovereign and people. On the other hand, women in the various branches of women's war organizations, who are closer to the Queen's social strata, tell me that the Queen these days seems unconsciously to be surrounded by a more queenly aura.

War Has Closed the Gap

War seems to have closed the gap between lowest and highest even more than it has between intermediate sections of society. Perhaps it is that the poorest find it easier to be natural. And so Royalty throws off its reserve. There was a case recently where the Queen inspected shelters in London. The authorities had a contractor supply clean bedding for the occasion which was removed again as soon as the Queen's visit was over. Those authorities would not have had any thanks from the royal visitor if the facts had been known to her. It was no doubt a well-meaning act, but King and Queen alike want to see the real thing, not a stage version. And in this genuine desire they are increasingly getting their own way.

Some people say the war has made the King and Queen. In view of the great services they rendered in peacetime, this remark sounds unfair. It would be more just to say war has remade the King and Queen so that roles for them are assured in the new order to come.

In the matter of the continuity of the throne, the Queen has a responsibility as a mother which is greatly increased by the war. In this she is in line with all the other mothers in Britain except that her daughters are in direct succession to the Crown.

How much shall the young Princesses be allowed to see and hear of the war? Such a problem faces the Royal family heads just as it does other fathers and mothers.

The upbringing of Princess Elizabeth, heiress-presumptive and now at the impressionable age of 15, is considered particularly important. It is, in fact, a matter of Cabinet consideration. The wartime policy is to keep the Princesses out of the picture as much as possible. Their parents are understood to favor steering between the Victorian strictness of Edward VII's youth, which is said to have been responsible for his subsequent fondness for pleasure, and the freedom of the Duke of Windsor's adolescence, spent in the fierce glare of the limelight, which made him restless and discontented later.

Wartime absence of the Princesses from the news has led Nazi propaganda to locate them in the safety of the United States. But churchgoers of a country parish near London know how false is that Goebbels claim.

Meanwhile Princess Elizabeth is learning lessons which may have their bearing on British policy in years to come. The increasing closeness of Anglo-American relations is made an important factor in her theoretical training for the throne. The American Constitution, as well as the British Constitution, is among her special subjects.

Wide World

1—King George and Queen Elizabeth chat with girls in the aluminum welding shop of an airplane factory. The Queen is deeply interested in the welfare of Britain's defense workers, whether they are serving in the forces or the factories.

Dorothy Wilding; Wide World

2—Camera portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of England, who, today, is serving on Britain's front line just as much as are her brave civilian subjects. Her cheerful bearing in the face of bombing and rationing is a constant encouragement to her people. 5—The Queen takes her first ride in a Bren Carrier during a recent visit to a battalion of the London Scottish Regiment.

Wide World

3—Queen Elizabeth chats with some of her youthful subjects in their bunks in a deep air-raid shelter in South London. The children love their courageous Queen, whose visits bring comfort and cheer.

Wide World

4—Her Majesty, who is an honorary Colonel of the regiment, inspects a strong point during her visit to the London Scottish Regiment.

International

6—This time Queen Elizabeth was snapped while inspecting a squad of "WRENS," as members of the Women's Royal Naval Service are called.

'My Fair Lady'

Her Majesty, it is understood, was delighted with this nursery-rhyme parody by Mary Winter of Chicago, which was recently printed in Vogue:

Tribute to a Queen

London Bridge is falling down,
My fair lady,
Be it said to your renown
That you wore your gayest gown,
Your bravest smile, and stayed in town
When London Bridge was falling down.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

We Ought to Pass a Law!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Auburndale, Mass.

For years I wondered, along with other exasperated wives and sweethearts, why all men prefer to find a strange place by their own devices rather than to ask directions. For years, I say, I suggested to my Henry that we could pull into a filling station for advice, or ask some omniscient policeman just where our destination was hiding.

At first Henry would murmur, "I can figure it out in a moment. It ought to be right over there." Then, as the years deepened our understanding, I was put off with an explosive, "No!" Now I am silent. Because I know he is like all men—a born explorer.

With uncharted regions diminishing and with every crossroads a network of signs, it really takes a smart man to become lost. But that's just what men need, I've discovered. In all of them there persists a little boy's love of adventure, of going to far places, of fighting through by their own wits. And so I sit back and, in my imagination, reclothe my stubborn, lovable, never - ask - directions Henry.

When he considers which road to take, in his chairman of the board manner, I imagine he must resemble Hannibal crossing the Alps, overcoming great obstacles, perpetuating his name in history. Sometimes he's like Christopher Columbus, sailing doggedly on when his back-seat crew threatened to mutiny. But, no—he must be the reincarnation of Hernando De Soto. Of course! So I often imagine my stodgy Henry on a white charger, very decorative in steel armor and white plumes, plunging through the swamp undergrowth of Florida and Georgia in search of gold to lay at my feet. I think of him fighting on bravely, not asking for directions because he who hesitated or stopped to chat in that cross-country expedition was lost with an Indian's arrow in his back!

Men, you see, are the eternal explorers; women the camp-followers, the hangers-on. We victims ought to pass a law requiring every man to ask directions to any place he has not visited twice. My Henry figures there are at least two ways to reach any place and he's bound to discover both of them. And he's never asked directions since one country woman directed him to turn right at a redbud tree with a mockingbird's nest in it. Henry, never a naturalist, snorted and proceeded to be lost. So I am never surprised when we drive up late to dinner, yet it's a moot question whether Henry's feeling of a happy and successful (though tardy) explorer is worth our hostess' slight frown and crestfallen soufflé.

Until we women can organize to pass a law about our never-ask-directions men, I recommend to you my makeshift arrangement which works fairly well. If we are invited to dinner at seven o'clock, I tell Henry the invitation is for six. Maybe we get there by eight!

Sal

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.

Women Fliers May Get Jobs In Air Corps

By the Associated Press
New York

War is a man's game, but the women are clamoring for a greater share of responsibility in the national defense effort, and among the most persistent are the members of Women Flyers of America.

"We don't ever expect to be in combat," said Mrs. Vita F. Roth, managing director and treasurer of Women Flyers of America, who is one of the country's pioneer women flyers and parachute jumpers.

"That's a job for the men. It's all bunk to say women are better pilots than men. We aren't. Most women don't have the mechanical talent or the physical stamina of the average men pilots. But we are qualified for secondary service behind the lines."

Advocates Transport Auxiliary

The possible part which women may play in American military aviation was dramatized by Jacqueline Cochran recently when she piloted a bomber from Canada to England. Miss Cochran, long a booster for greater responsibility for women in aviation, advocated organization of an air transport auxiliary similar to that in England, where women ferry planes.

The Women Flyers of America have been working on this idea for months, conferring with officials in the War Department who are interested in using women to ferry planes.

Col. Robert Olds of the Air Corps Ferrying Command has requested the W. F. A. to send him information on qualified women pilots who have 200 hours or more of flying experience and who could give their full time to the Army in roles of pilots or co-pilots.

Mrs. Roth is confident that by September women will be in service as ferry pilots.

There are 2,258 certified women pilots in the United States and 141 of them hold commercial pilot licenses, having had 200 hours or more of flying experience. Out of this number, Mrs. Roth says that approximately 50 will be able to meet the Army's requirements.

Scores in Training

But there are scores of others in training who will be available when they have had sufficient experience in the air. The W. F. A. has 504 members in training and 210 of them have private pilot's licenses.

More than a score of women have been given courses in parachute rigging, learning to mend, fold, and pack the 'chutes. They have received certificates which entitle them to a rigger's license.

The law requires that parachutes must be refolded within 60 days after their use, and the riggers must be trained specially for the work. Since the air force is being expanded so rapidly, parachute folding is a major task, which the W. F. A. believes can be handled by women.

Take Your Part in Civic Affairs—And Lay Up Treasures for Writing Hours to Come

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You know these amateur writers who evade all responsibility in community life because they must hoard their hours for writing. I used to be one. Whenever that dreadful word "committee" grated on my ears, I would beg off—I had to be careful of my time.

But that was before I knew Marian.

Marian is a successful writer, as such things go in our group of literary wives. Yet she gives whole-hearted support to civic affairs and to the Parent-Teachers Association. She leads a troop of Brownie Girl Scouts. She takes courses at the university and attends club programs that I deny myself in order to sit out my three hours daily at the typewriter. Her two children are in grade school. She does her own housework. But not a month passes without bringing a check from some publisher.

I Learn a Writer's Secret

Now I have learned Marian's secret. Activities that seem to interfere with a literary career are made to enlarge it. This was a new idea to me. I had broken off negotiations with the world of affairs. My days had become regimented and my experience impoverished. There was nothing to write about. But when Marian found time to sit down at her desk, after the children had gone to school—she could really write. For instance, I passed up a mock radio play put on with visible sound effects by high school students. Within a few weeks Marian's article on radio work in high schools appeared in a national newspaper.

When her troop of Brownies sell cookies to raise money, or learn folk songs, their leader turns these ideas into checks.

Naturally, her own children offer rich fields. Marian is a good mother. You never hear of her being too busy for picnics or bikehikes or gardening or classes in clay modeling—or visits to their "progressive" school. These diversions, told in Marian's lively style, are acceptable to the many publications interested in education.

Good articles are not made up of random comments. Marian is not afraid of research. A few hours of library work help to give an idea full expression.

It was probably a hectic May moving-day that interested Marian in the moving and storage business. She took a year of spasmodic work to assemble her material. She talked with men in several warehouse companies and pumped her friends for anecdotes. Then she wrote an article, humorous but authoritative, with a nice sprinkling of apt statistics. A leading magazine bought it for a price that staggered us! But Marian had enough material left over for another article, and while the subject was still fresh she wrote a story that appeared in a children's magazine. One piece of research was good for three sales.

Once a woman who has had uncommon success in contests talked to our group on "The Technique of Contest Writing." Believe me, she had a technique. We all plunged feverishly into contests, applying the rules. I don't know that any of us won so much as a free finger-wave. But Marian made good money out of that talk. She wrote up the technique in a confession-style article as if she were a professional contestant. A well-known monthly snapped it up.

Makes Her Interesting

Marian could sit around as some of us do and wait for the perfect plot, but she would miss the nice income she gets from continually writing what she knows. And she would be a less interesting person.

Her example has made me renounce my attitude of nonintervention—in "extracurricular" activities. Rigid writing hours got me nowhere. Permitting the outside world to invade my strong defenses, is putting me in touch with the sources of vital stories. Now, out of my new wisdom, I say—let the amateur writer joyfully accept jobs in community affairs and lay up treasures for writing hours to come.

Elizabeth Bridgman

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs*, sinks, and toilets. 25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

MONARCH VEGETABLES
'GROWN where NATURE does her BEST'
Actually fresher than market vegetables, because packed as soon as picked. Monarch canneries are located wherever the finest of each variety of vegetable grows.
*Northern Michigan for Beans, Beets and Carrots. Minnesota for Corn and Peas. Indiana for Tomatoes.
MONARCH
424 FINER FOODS
"Quality for 88 Years"
Reid, Murdoch & Co.
Canners and Manufacturers

Delicious, Quick MAPLEINE MOUSSE
WHIP: ½ pint cream
ADD: ¼ teaspoon MAPLEINE, 3 tablespoons sugar
FREEZE: until stiff (without stirring) in paper-lined refrigerator tray, or pack in ice in freezer.
TREAT your family to Mapleine Mousse, all-season dessert, made with MAPLEINE, flavor of a thousand uses. Mapleine gives new appeal, too, to cakes, icings, candy, main dishes, syrup, etc. At your grocer's.
MAPLEINE
IMITATION MAPLE FLAVOR

FOR BODY BEAUTY
Mavis Talcum gives bodies the perfect foundation for better grooming. Its flower fragrance clings like a beautiful memory.
Use Mavis, lavishly, daily. In White, Flesh and Bodıtan (Rachel). 75¢, 50¢, 25¢, 10¢.
MAVIS
THE FRAGRANCE OF FLOWERS
talcum
V. VIVAUDOU, INC.

NEW... a CREAM DEODORANT
which safely
CHECKS PERSPIRATION
1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly checks perspiration 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration, keeps armpits dry.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Arrid has been awarded the Approval Seal of The American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabric.
Arrid is the LARGEST SELLING DEODORANT ... Try a jar today ... at any store which sells toilet goods.
39¢ a jar
Also in 10¢ and 59¢ jars
ARRID

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 563,830
1941 volume to date 70,910,009
1940 volume to date 129,875,595

Stock Market Is Generally Higher Today

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—The rallying side was favored in most parts of today's stock market but there were many exceptions.

Farm implements, rails and specialties were put up at the start. Steels and motors then came in for mild bidding. Utilities, rubbers and aircrafts wavered. Fractional plus signs were in the majority near the final hour, with a few wider swings in evidence. Dealings were fairly fast at intervals and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of approximately 700,000 shares.

Scant speculative inspiration was derived from the war news and the relative strength of individual issues was attributed to business developments and persistent talk of inflation possibilities.

Among stocks J. I. Case shot up to a new 1941 top with a gain of more than 4 points before meeting opposition. New highs for the move also were scored by Atlantic Coast Line, Savage Arms, and General Steel Castings preferred. Support was given International Harvester, Union Carbide, Kennecott, Owens-Illinois, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, and Chrysler. Laggards included U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, and Standard Oil (N. J.).

Registering modest advances in the curb were Glen Alden Coal, Brewster Aero, Humble Oil, and Pantepec.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail loans attracted the best following in the bond market again today and near the final hour this group showed a sizable number of gains running from fractions to a point or more.

Corporates generally were uneven with some utilities down a little on moderate offers.

Rails held their advantage because of broadly favorable trading sentiment resulting from the steady increase in carrier revenues since early in the year.

The U. S. government list in the stock exchange continued to benefit from the 50 per cent cut in brokerage commission rates which was responsible for a large expansion in volume on Monday. Prices for treasuries were steady. In the over-the-counter market long-term treasuries were a shade higher. Foreign loans were inactive and mixed.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.03⅞	1.02¾	1.03⅞	1.04
Minneapolis	.98⅝	.97¾	.98⅝	.98¼
Kansas City	.96¼	.95⅛	.96⅛	.96⅛
Winnipeg	.75½	.74⅜	.75½	.74¾
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.05⅞	1.04½	1.05½	1.05½
Minneapolis	1.00	.99	1.00	.99⅝
Kansas City	.98⅛	.97⅛	.98	.98⅛
Oct. Wheat				
Winnipeg	.77⅝	.76½	.77⅝	.76⅞
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.07⅛	1.06⅛	1.07	1.07
Minneapolis	1.01¾	1.01	1.01¾	1.01½
Kansas City	.99¾	.98¾	.99¾	.99¾
Winnipeg	.79	.78	.78	.78⅝
July Corn				
Chicago	.73⅞	.73¼	.73¼	.73½
Kansas City	.....	.....	.69½	.69½
July Oats				
Chicago	.35½	.35¼	.35¼	.36⅛
Minneapolis			.31½	.32
Winnipeg	.39¾	.39⅛	.39½	.39½
Rye, Chicago				
July, New	.57⅜	.56⅞	.57⅜	.57⅞
Sept., New	.58¼	.57⅞	.58⅛	.58¼
Dec.	.61	.60⅝	.60¾	.60⅞

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	15.70	15.85	15.56	15.72	15.51
October	15.83	15.94	15.72	15.93	15.71
December	15.97	16.06	15.87	16.15	15.84
January	15.96	16.00	15.90	16.00	15.86
May	16.04	16.14	15.75	16.14	16.92
March	16.06	16.16	15.95	16.14	15.90

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July new	1.50½	1.52	1.49½	1.51¾	1.51
Oct old	1.41⅜	1.42¼	1.39¾	1.42⅜	1.40⅞
Oct new	1.41½	1.42¼	1.39¼	1.42⅛	1.40⅞
Dec	1.42⅜	1.43½	1.40½	1.43	1.41⅜

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	10.35	10.35	10.25	10.35	10.35
Sept	10.52	10.55	10.37	10.50	10.52
Oct	10.65	10.67	10.50	10.62	10.65
Dec	10.87	10.87	10.70	10.80	10.85

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Sep No 3	2.58	2.59	2.58	2.59	2.58
Wled Sep No 4	1.22	1.23½	1.21½	1.23	1.20½

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	11.46	11.55	11.41	22.58	11.45
Oct.	11.43	11.48	11.31	11.41	11.33

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	21.60	21.70	21.60	21.70	21.51
December	21.45	21.50	21.45	21.50	21.40

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	7.48	7.48	7.44	7.45	7.51
December	7.61	7.61	7.55	7.56	7.61

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	93.7	93.8	93.6	93.6	93.6
December	93.4	93.4	93.3	93.3	93.5
March	....	....	....	93.0b	93.0
	Tops				
October	120.5	121.2	120.5	120.8	120.5
December	119.3	120.0	119.3	119.7	119.3
March	118.7	119.0	118.7	118.7	118.3

b—Bid.

Raw Silk

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	2.99½	3.00½	2.98½	3.00½	3.00

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	....	....	....	....	11.70b

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	35.50	35.60	34.90	34.95	35.70
*December	35.80	35.80	35.10	35.10	35.75

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*October	28.35	28.50	27.90	28.00	28.70
†November	28.50	28.50	28.10	28.10	28.70

*S.s †R.s b-Bid

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, tin, lead, zinc, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; hides, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Jul 11
7¾	5½	Adams Exp(.15g)	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jul 10
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	Jul 14
42¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	31	43	42½	43	+ ½
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 14
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	13	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	⅝	⅜	⅛	
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	23	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	5	18⅜	18	18	— ¼
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	13	24	23½	23½	— ¼
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	4	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	161½	160	161½	+1½
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	6	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	5¼	Allied Stores	9	7¼	7	7	— ¼
83¼	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83	83	83	— ¼
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	7	31⅛	30¼	31	+ ¼
18	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
1¼	⅛	Amal Leath	1	1	1	1	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	+1
59½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	60½	59¾	60¼	+ ¾
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	3	43¼	42½	42	+ ¼
8½	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	11	8⅝	8½	8½	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Am Cable & R	10	2	2	2	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	7	88¼	87½	88¼	+1
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jul 1
34⅛	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	16	33½	33	33⅛	+ ½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	9	78	78	78	— ¼
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch&C (.80g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun 26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	108	107¾	108	Jul 12
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 9
7	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 10
18⅛	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	3	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	16½	16½	16½	
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	3	20	19⅞	20	
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 9
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	7	37	36½	36½	Jul 11
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	Jul 2
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	47	47	47	— ½
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	12	23	23	23	Jul 14
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	11	11	11	Jul 8
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
17½	10¾	Am Locomotive	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	11	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	7	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ½
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	10	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4½k)	3	34¼	33½	34¼	Jul 14
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	3	30½	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅜
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	31	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	13	15	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅜
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¾g)	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
9⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	4	9½	9½	9½	Jul 11
45¼	34	Am Sm&R (1½g)	15	44⅜	44	44⅛	— ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	5	150	149½	149½	Jul 9
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	9	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
11¼	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 10
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	4	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	87	87	87	Jul 12
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ¾
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	9	156½	156⅜	156½	
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	71¾	71½	71½	— ¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	7	73	72½	72½	— ⅜
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	Jul 11
7	4⅜	Am Type Fdrs	5	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	Jul 14
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
71½	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	6	70	69¼	70	+1½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	10	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Jul 14
29¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	70	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ½
15½	11⅜	Anchor H (.15g)	2	15½	15⅜	15½	Jul 11
12½	9	Andes Cop (⅝g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 11
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
30	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	110	110	110	Jul 14
5½	4	Armour Ill	18	5	4⅞	4⅞	
67	47½	Armour Ill p pf	4	65¼	65	65¼	+ ¼
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jul 11
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (1g)	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
8¾	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86	86	86	+2
99½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98½	98½	98½	Jul 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jul 12
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	51	30½	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	3	66⅜	65¾	66⅜	+ ⅜
23¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	83	24½	23⅜	24	+1
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	28	28	28	+ ⅛
41⅜	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¾
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	13	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	+2⅛
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49¼	49¼	49¼	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Jul 12
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8⅜	8¼	8¼	Jul 14
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	4	2⅜	2	2⅜	Jul 11
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	30	3¾	3¾	3⅞	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	18	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	15	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	7	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ¼
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 14
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	16	10	9¾	9¾	
8½	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	4	9	8½	9	+ ¾
10¼	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks 1½g	3	24	23¾	23¾	— ½
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Jul 12
27	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27	27	27	
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	112	112	112	Ju 10
8¾	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	Jul 14
39½	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	12	38¾	38½	38½	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	6	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun 19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	25	77¼	76¼	76¼	
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	Jul 14
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	2	29⅜	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
22	16½	Black & Deck(2)	3	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
8¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	10	8	7¾	7⅞	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15¼	15½	15¼	Jul 11
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	10	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	5	29	28⅜	29	+ ⅜
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	10	23½	23	23½	
20¼	18⅜	Borden Co (.60g)	14	19⅞	19½	19¾	— ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	8	19⅞	19½	19⅞	
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅞
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 14
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
23⅝	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	8	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
41	30¾	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Jul 14
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	Jul 14
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 11
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 14
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	2	12	12	12	
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+1⅛
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	4	22⅛	21¾	21¾	Jul 14
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	10	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	2	27	26⅞	26⅞	Jul 14
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	32½	32⅜	32½	Jul 14
18½	15¾	Burling M .60g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
53¼	49	Burling pf (23¼)	2	53	53	53	Jul 12
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
6⅛	4⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jul 11
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	Jul 14
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	2	7	6⅞	7	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	1	14½	14½	14½	
4½	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	40	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	4	36¾	36⅝	36¾	Jul 10
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 9
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	29⅛	29¼	29¼	Jul 12
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	3	3	3	Jul 11
77½	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	21	80¾	77	79¼	+2¾
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	16	50⅜	49½	50⅜	+1⅜
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	8	25⅞	25½	25¾	
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	18	17¾	18	+ ¾
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	7	3¼	2⅞	3	+ ¼
8	4¼	Cent Violetta S	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 11
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	*3	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	6	3⅜	3½	3½	— ¼
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 12
21½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	7	21½	21	21½	+ ½
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	22	39⅛	38½	38⅞	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ¼
23¼	21¼	Ches Corp	31	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	53	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
2⅞	⅛	Chi Great West	6	2⅜	2½	2½	— ¼
10½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	41	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ¼
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 14
16¼	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	17	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	42	42	42	Jul 14
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	53	52¾	53	+1
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun 25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ½
27⅜	11⅝	Childs Co	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 11
72⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	32	56½	56	56⅛	
103¼	83¼	City I & F (.60g)	4	103⅛	101¼	103⅛	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
38	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	7	37	37	37	Jul 14
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jul 14
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	4	38¾	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	5	34¼	34⅛	34¼	
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Jul 11
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
14⅝	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	6	14	13½	13½	— ⅜
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	103	102⅜	103	+1¼
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	9	17	17	17	Jul 12
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	6	17	16¾	17	
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jul 14
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	14	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	79	79	79	+ ½
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	3	5¼	5	5¼	Jul 14
26	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	3	26⅛	26	26	
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	3	82	80	80	Jul 12
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 7
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	32¾	32⅜	32½	— ¼
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jul 3
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	5	10⅝	10½	10½	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	206	⅛	½	½	— ⅛
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	9	63½	62¾	63	
30⅛	24¼	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3½	3½	3½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	106.22	106.22	106.22
1 3¼s 46-44	107.27	107.27	107.27
2 3s 48-46	119.12	119.12	119.12
6 2s 50-48 Mch	103.24	103.24	103.24
20 3¼s 52-49	113.7	113.7	113.7
1 2½s 53-49	108	108	108
4 2s 55-53	105	105	105
16 2½s 56-54	107.1	107.1	107.1
168 2½s 58-56	104.18	104.17	104.17
25 2¾s 59-56	110.27	110.27	110.27
152 2¾s 63-58	110.27	110.27	110.27

New York City Bonds

22 3s 80	104½	104¼	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	55½	55½	55½
32 Alleghany cv 5s 44	90¼	90	90¼
29 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78¾	78	78¼
22 Alleghany 5s 50 st	58½	58	58½
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
15 Am & For P5s 2030	58¾	58½	58½
14 Am Int 5½s 49	100⅝	100½	100½
5 Am T&T 5½s 43	101 23-32	101 21-32	
4 Am T&T 3½s 61	109⅜	109¼	109⅝
4 Ang C Nitra deb 6?	28½	28½	28½
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
14 Arm Del 4s 55	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	100½	100½	100½
3 AT&SF 4½s 48	104	103⅞	104
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
36 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78¼	77½	78¼
9 A2C Line Sil 4s 52	72½	72	72½
80 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅞	65¼	65⅞
6 A C Line 5s 45	89¾	89½	89¾
6 Atl & Dan2ist 4s 48	36½	36½	36½
2 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	99¼	99¼	99¼
10 B&O 1st mig 4S st	65	64½	65
45 B&O 95 st A	35¼	34½	35
12 B&O 95 st C	39⅛	38½	39⅛
13 B&O 2000 st D	35	34⅜	35
14 B&O 96 st F	35	34½	35
86 B&O cv 80 st	31⅞	31¼	31⅝
3 B&O 4s 48	64	64	64
3 B&OPL&WV 4s 51st	53⅞	53¾	53⅞
22 B&O S W 50 st	45	44¾	45
30 B&O 'C' Cv 5s 59	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51st	46½	46½	46½
6 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 Benef Ind Loan 2¼s 50	98¾	98¾	98¾
9 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Boston&Me 5s 55	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
21 Boston&Me 4½s 70	31	30¾	31
16 Boston&Me 4s 60	70	69⅞	70
5 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	20⅜	20¼	20¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	110	110	110
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93⅛	93	93⅛
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105	104¾	105
2 Bush Term 5s 55	54½	54½	54½
17 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	103½	103	103
4 Can Nat 4½s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
21 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Can Pac 5s 44	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Can Pac 5s 54	83½	83½	83½
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	87½	87½	87½
16 Can Pac 4s perp	54¾	54¼	64½
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	107	107	107
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Celanese 3s 55	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Celotex 4½s s? ww	97	97	97
2 Cen Ark Pw 5s 48	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4¾	4¾	4¾
38 Cen of2Ga cn 5s 45	16⅜	16	16⅜
16 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	15½	15½	15½
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	55	55	55
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
1 Cen P)ThruSh L 4s 54	73½	73½	73½
41 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19	18⅞	19
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	17½	17⅜	17½
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17	17	17
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	88¼	88	88
13 C&O 4½s 92	133⅜	133⅛	133⅜
2 C&O 3½s 96D	104¾	104¾	104¾
32 Chi&Alton 3s 49	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	84	84	84
11 CB&Q 4½s 77	73⅝	73	73
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82	81⅞	81⅞
7 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98	97¾	98
5 CB&Q23¼s Ill 49	93½	93¼	93½
150 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30	29½	30
14 Chic Gt W inc 4½s 2038	37	36⅞	37
11 Chic Gt West 4s 88	68⅛	68	68
10 Chi I & L 6s 47	28	28	28
33 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12½	12¼	12⅜
7 CMSP%P aj 5s 2000	3⅛	3	3
48 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41½	40½	41½
10 CM&SP 4½s 89E	41	40¾	41
3 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40¼	40	40¼
51 Chi&NW rfg2s ct 2037	21¼	20¾	20¼
5 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	30	30	30
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	21¼	21¼	21¼
43 Chi & N W 4½s 2037	20½	20⅛	20½
26 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	20½	20⅛	20½
17 Chi & NW 4s 87	28¾	28⅜	28⅜
1 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	28¾	28¾	28¾
5 Chi & NW 3½s 87	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
12 CRI & P 4½s 42A	15¼	15⅛	15¼
3 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	14	14¾	14
10 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2¼	2¼	2¼
14 CRI & P 4s 88	23½	23¼	23⅜
179 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13⅜	13½	13⅜
26 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
3 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	53¼	53	53¼
12 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	102½	102⅜	102½
22 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97⅝	97½	97½
10 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94¾	94⅝	94¾
10 Childs Co 5s 43	41	40¼	41
10 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	17¾	17¾	17¾
4 CCC&StL 4½s 77	58	57¾	58
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	109	109	109
3 ClevUnTerm5½s 72	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 SlevUnTerm 5s 73	76¼	76¼	76¼
5 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	68⅛	68	68¼
3 Col F & I 5s 70	81	81	81
15 Col & So 4½s 80	23⅜	23½	23½
30 Comstock Tun 6s 49 ww	50⅞	50¾	50¾
28 ComwithEd cv 3½s 58	110½	110¼	110¼
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104½	104½
6 Con Edis 2½s 48	106¾	106½	106½
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	106¾	106⅝	106¾
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104¼	104½
20 Con ys 4s 54	26½	26	26½
6 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	26	26	26
6 Con Rys 4s 56	26	26	26
4 Consum Pow 4½s 65	108¼	107¾	107¾
5 Continntal Oil2¾s'48	106	106	106
2 Cuba Ry Ry 5½s '42	20¾	20¾	20¾
3 Cuba NoRy5½s'42rct	18¼	18⅛	18¼
5 Cuba RR 5s 'rcts	24	23	24
6 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99	99	99
1 Cushion P & L 3s '70	108	108	108
56 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	43⅜	52⅞	53⅜
14 D & RG 4½s '36	15½	15⅜	15½
18 D & RG 4s '36	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
1 D & RG West 5s '55	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3 D & RG W 5s '55 Asd	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
21 R & RG West 5s '78	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
2 Det Ed 4s '65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
7 Dow Chem 2¾s '50	103½	103½	103½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105½	105½	105½
2 Eligin Jol&E 3¼s '70	106¼	106	106¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
28 Erie rfg 5s '67	30⅝	30¼	30¼
14 Erie rfg 5s '75	30¾	30¼	30¼
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	92¼	92¼	92¼
14 Erie gen lien 4s '96	58⅞	58½	58¾
11 Erie & Jer 6s '55	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Erie Gene 6s '57	116¼	116⅛	116⅛
2 Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	102	102	102
3 Fla E Cst 5s 74	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
170 Gen Stl Sast 5½s 49	96⅛	94⅞	96¼
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106½	106½	106½
4 Gt Nor 5s 73	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
17 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102	101⅞	102
32 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¾	97½	97½
11 Gt Nor 3¾s 61	82⅝	82½	82⅝
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	71¾	71¾	71¾
13 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	48	47½	47½
6 Hudson Coal 5s62A	38	38	38
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¾	44½	44½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	44¾	44½	44½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103½	103½	103½
6 Ill Cen 4s 52	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
2 IllCen 4s 53	97¾	97½	97½
25 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¼	44	44⅛
5 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	82¼	82¼	82¼
22 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49	48½	49
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44¾	44½	44¾
5 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	19⅛	19	19
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
25 Int Gt Nor 1st6s 52	19	18⅝	19
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	18¼	18¼	18¼
10 Int Gt Nor 6s 56 C	18	18	18
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38⅜	38	38
2 Int Mar Mar 6s 41	89¼	89¼	89¼
11 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	90	90	90
5 Int T&T 5½s 52	42½	42⅜	42⅜
2 Int T&T 5s 55	45⅜	45	45⅜
4 Jones&Laugh St3¼s61	98⅜	98½	98⅜
20 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	49	49	49
3 K C South 3s 50	67	67	67
11 Koppers Co 3½s 61	106	106	106
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	105	105	105
14 Lac Gas 6s 42	71¾	71	71
4 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	80⅛	80	80
33 Lac Gas 5½s 53	79¼	78½	79
16 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	79	78½	78½
5 Lautaro Nit inc 7S	28¼	28¼	28¼
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	76¾	76½	76½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54	65	65	65
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	67	67	67
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	61	61	61
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	60	60	60
17 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	47½	46⅞	47½
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	48⅝	48½	48⅝
1 Leh Val Tr 5s 2003 st	37	36	37
7 Leh Val 5s 2003 st reg	34	34	34
19 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¼	33¾	34¼
42 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32	31⅜	32
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96½	96½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	97	96⅝	97
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	87⅜	87¼	87⅜
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86¾	86¾	86¾
5 Lou & N 3¾s D M 4s 52	87	87	87
4 Manati Sug 4s 57	39½	39⅜	39⅜
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47st	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 McCrory Strs 3¼s 55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
11 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	115½	115½	115
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107	106⅞	106⅞
10 M & StL 4s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	63	63	63
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
12 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11½	11¼	11¼
25 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29⅝	29¾	29¾
3 M-K-T 4½s 78	26	25⅞	26
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37½	37½	37½
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62 B	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
167 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	28⅜	28	28⅜
194 Mo Pac 5s 77	28½	28	28½
12 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	27¾	27¼	27¾
110 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	29½	28¾	29¼
73 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29¾	29⅜	29¾
35 Mo Pac 5s 81	28⅜	28⅛	28¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	27½	27½	27½
5 Mo Pac 5s '75	27⅛	27	27
8 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	107	106⅝	107
29 Mor & Essex 5s '55	42½	42	42½
49 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	38¼	37⅞	38¼
49 Mor & Essex 3½ '55	38¼	37⅞	38¼
49 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	41¼	41	41¼
6 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	105½	105½	105½
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	60	60	60
6 N Eng RR 4s '45	60	60	60
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	106	106	106
15 NUOTex&M 5½s '54	47	46⅞	47
3 NOTex5¾M 4½s'56	43½	43½	43½
3 NOTex&M 4½s ct	43½	43½	43½
1 N Y & Putnam 4s '93	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62¼	62	62¼
55 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57¼	56⅞	57¼
1 NYC cn 4s 98	61¼	61¼	61¼
10 NYC 3¾s '46	83¼	83¼	93¼
16 NYC cv 3¼s'52	60¾	60½	60½
2 NYC&HR 3½s'97	81	81	81
2 NYC La Sl 3½s 98	64¼	64¼	64¼
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98reg	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
3 NYChi&StL 6s'50	94½	94½	94½
2 NYChi&StL 5½s'74A	75	75	75
1 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	63½	62½	63½
6 NY Ch & StL 4s '46	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 NY Connect 3½s '65	102	102	102
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	73¾	73¾	73¾
27 NY Dock Co 4s '51	63	62½	63
4 NY El H&P 5s '48	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜
5 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	54½	54½	54½
20 NYNH&H cv6s'48	30¼	29¼	30¼
15 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	47⅝	46½	47⅜
54 NYNH&H 4s 67	29¼	28⅝	29¼
5 NYNH&H 4s 55	26¾	26¾	26¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	27	27	27
37 NYNH&H 3½s 54	26½	26	26
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	26¾	26¾	26¾
118 NY W & B 4½s 92	77¼	77⅛	77½
4 NY Steam 3½s 53	108	108	108
2 NY S&W Term 5s 43	92	91½	92
5 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	101½	101½	101½
5 NY W& Bost 4½s 46	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 81A	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
6 Norf & W 4s 96	126	126	126
34 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	57½	57½	57½
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52⅜	52¼	52⅜
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	41⅞	42¼
19 Ogden&L Cha 4s 48	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	111½	111½	111½
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	103	103	103
9 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
5 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112½	112⅜	112½
23 Pen Co 4s 63	107	107	107
4 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	190 3½	103½	103½
10 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	111	110¾	111
5 Pen RR gen 5s '68	112⅛	112	112
10 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105⅞	105½	105½
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93¾	93½	93¾
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	102¼	102⅛	102¼
2 Pen RR 4⅜s '84 E	102	102	102
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Pen RR 3½s '52	89	89	89
5 Peoria & East 4s '60	48¾	48½	48½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	67½	67¼	67½
2 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
21 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	67⅜	65¾	67¾
63 Ph Read C&I 5s '73 28		27⅝	27¾
36 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	105⅛	105	105
4 PCC & St L 4½s '77	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
32 Pitts & WVa 4½s '58A	65	64	65
58 Pitt & WVa 4½s '59B	65	64	64⅞
34 PittsWVa 4½s '60C	64⅞	64¼	64⅞
13 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	84¾	84½	84½
2 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Prov Sec 4s '57	4	4	4
4 Pub Sve No 3¼s'68	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	82⅝	82½	82⅝
33 Readg 4½s '97 B	82	82	82
5 Rem Rand 4¾s '56ww	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
13 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	45⅛	45	45⅛
16 Rio Gr W ctf 4s'49	11⅝	11½	11⅝
37 RI Ark&La 4½s'34	15⅝	15½	15½
116 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	7⅛	6¼	7⅛
2 Rutland Can 4s'49	7¼	6⅝	7¼
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	93	93	93
6 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	74½	74	74½
42 St L S F 5s'50 B	16½	16	16½
81 St L S F 4½s'78	16¼	16½	16¼
13 StLSF 4½s'78 ct st	15¾	15½	15¾
41 St L S F 4s'50 A	15⅜	15¼	15¼
1 St L S F 4s'50 A ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
11 St L S W 5s'52	31	30½	31
6 St L SW rfg 5s'90	19½	19¼	19½
11 StP&KC Sh L 4½s'41	11	10¾	11
2 SA&A Pass 4s'43	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
62 Seab A L cn 6s'45	8½	7¾	8½
19 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	7½	7⅛	7⅜
5 Sea AL 4s'50 st	13¼	13½	13¼
5 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	5	5	5
10 Shell Un 2½s'54	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5 So Bell T&T 3s'79	108⅜	108¼	108¼
32 Sou Pac 4½s'68	52⅜	52	52⅜
52 Sou Pac 4½s'81	52⅜	51⅞	52⅛
30 So Pac 4½s'69	52½	52¼	52⅜
32 So Pac rfg 4s'55	66½	66¼	66½
42 So Pac clt 4s'49	49¼	49	49½
25 So Pac 3¾s'46	70⅝	69⅝	70⅛
47 Sp Pac 4½s Ore '77	54	53¾	54
5 So Pac SPTer 4s'50	82½	82½	82½
7 South Ry 6½s'56	87¾	87¼	87¾
14 South Ry gen 6s'56	82¾	82⅜	82½
11 South Ry gn 5s 60 D	91	91	90¾
25 South Ry gen 4s'56	62½	62½	62½
1 South Ry Mem 5s'96	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝
2 So Ry 4s St L '51	74¾	74¾	74¾
7 S W Bell Tel 3s'68	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 Stand Oil NJ 3½'61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
7 Studebaker cv 6s 45	106¼	106	106¼
6 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 T RR A St L 5s 44	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 T RR A St L 5s 53	111½	111½	111½
2 Texark&FtSm5½s50	91	91	91
6 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅞	106¾	106¾
4 Tex Corp 3s 68	106½	106½	106½
1 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	104	104	104
4 Hex&Pac 5s 77B	70	69¼	70
7 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	69¼	69	69
1 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s 64	104	104	104
16 Third Ave aj 5s 60	177¾	173¾	177¾
4 Third Ave 4s 60	55½	55½	55½
2 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10 Unit Drug 5s 53	89	88⅞	89
2 Un Stockyds 4¼s51	96	96	96
1 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	104	104	104
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
2 Va Elec&Pow 3½s 68	111⅜	111¼	111¼
1 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	61½	61½	61½
40 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39	64½	64½	64½
10 Wabash 2d 5s 39	24¾	24¾	24½
3 Wabash 1½s 39	11½	11½	11½
20 Wabash 5s 76B	15¾	15¾	15¾
18 Wabash 4½s 78C	15¾	15½	15⅝
5 Wabash 4s 54	52	52	52
1 Wal wrth 4s 55	85¼	85¼	85¼
4 Warner Bros 6s 48	94¼	94⅛	94¼
3 West Shore 4s 2361	53	53	53
2 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	104½	104½	104½
2 Westn Md 4½s 77A	103½	103½	103½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
15 Western Un 5s 51	84¼	83¾	83¼
6 Western Un 5s 60	83	82⅝	83
5 Western Un 4½s 50	80¾	80¾	80⅝
6 Wheel Stl 3¼s 66	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106¾	106½	106½
1 Wilson&Co cv3¾s47	103¾	103¾	103¾
18 Wis Cen 4s 49	38	38	38
10 Wis Cen 4½&D 36	12½	12½	12½
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾

Foreign Bonds

4 Agr M Bk Col 6s 47	25½	25¾	25½
5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	64	64	64
1 Argentine 4s 7 Ap	64	64	64
1 Argentine 4½s 71	73	73	73
5 Brazil 8s 41	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Buen A 4¾s 57	52	52½	52½
1 Buen A 4¾s 75	52	52	52
1 Canada 5s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Canada 3¼s 61	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	12	12	12
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Chile 6s 60	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	13	13	13
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13	13	13
5 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	35½	35½	35½
6 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	35½	35½	35½
4 Cuba 5s (1914) 49 A	102⅜	102½	102½
2 Cuba 4½s '77	62	62	62
5 Cuba 4½s '49	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Denmark 6s '42	50	50	50
3 Den 6s '42 wd	63	63	63
25 Ger Gov 5½s '65	73⅜	71¼	73⅜
1 Ger Govt 7s '49	9¼	9¼	9¼
10 Gt Con ElPJap 6½s '50	71¾	71¾	71¾
10 Japan 6½s '54	75¼	75	75¼
3 Milan City 6½s 52	16⅛	16	16
3 Orient Dev 6s 58	42½	42½	42½
17 Panama 3¼s A 94 st	56¼	55¾	56¾
1 Peru 7s 59	6½	6½	6½
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	6½	6⅜	6⅜
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Poland 4½s 63 asd	5¼	5¼

Commerce and Finance

Nation's Wool Production Activity Highest Since Early 20's

Business and Industry

Senators Would Cut Weight Of Silver Dollar

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—A group of Senators interested in silver suggested yesterday that the size and weight of the silver dollar might have to be reduced "to regulate the value of the dollar to that point where the people can meet" mounting debts and taxes.

"Should our national debt reach the sum now prophesied by some of our citizens," they said in a statement, "then the burden of such debt, together with the State, county, city and district debts, coupled with taxes and the existing private debts, may mean that the present size and weight of the standard silver dollar may have to be reduced in order to regulate the value of the dollar to that point where the people can meet such taxes, interest and debts.

"If this eventuality should happen, then our large accumulation of gold and silver monetary metals will go a long way toward liquidating our national obligations."

This view was not amplified but the contention apparently was that a moderate inflation would tend to make the debt less burdensome.

The statement was made public by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma as chairman of the Senate's Special Silver Committee, set up some years ago and originally headed by the late Senator Pittman (D) of Nevada.

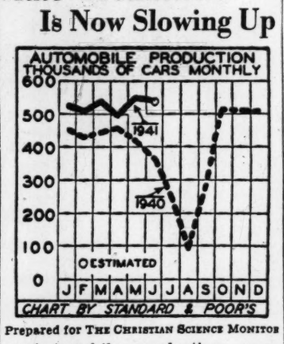
It was presented as a reply to "press reports" that "some persons claiming to be connected with the OPM and others claiming to be Government experts, in addition to the tasks assigned them, have found time to launch a propaganda attack" against the domestic silver policy.

(The New York Times reported Sunday that "experts in the Office of Production Management, Government economists and far-sighted officials of the American silver industry" were questioning the policy of artificial price support for domestic silver mining in the light of the defense emergency.)

The statutory price of 71.11 cents an ounce for domestic silver has stimulated silver mining. The Treasury's hoard of nonmonetized silver amounts to some 42,000 tons.

The Senator's statement said that a better use might be found for this metal than using it as a substitute for tin, copper and other metals in which there is a shortage, as some persons have suggested.

Auto Production Is Now Slowing Up



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Automobile production was held at abnormally high levels during the second quarter, as manufacturers attempted to satisfy an unprecedented retail demand. However, production is slowing up gradually, and output in the 1942 model year will be sharply restricted by the defense program.

Am. Telephone Earnings Gain Is Substantial

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co., reported today for the three months ended June 30 net income of $49,655,125 or $2.66 a common share, compared with $44,909,738 or $2.40 a share in the corresponding period last year.

These figures were for the parent company only, reflecting chiefly its income from the long-lines business and from dividends paid it by operating subsidiaries.

For the three months ended May 31, consolidated net income of the parent company and subsidiaries was $66,321,947, of which $63,913,796 was applicable to the stock of the parent company, or $3.42 a share. This compared with consolidated net income of $54,676,461, in the like period a year ago, of which $52,444,985 or $2.81 a share was applicable to the stock of the parent concern.

Walter S. Gifford, President, in a letter to stockholders accompanying the report, said:

"In these statements, federal taxes for 1941 have been accrued at tax rates now in effect. As heavy increases in both income and excess profits taxes effective retroactively to Jan. 1, 1941, appear certain, the net income as reported . . . in all probability is higher than it will ultimately prove to have been."

Mr. Gifford's letter also revealed a net gain of 673,000 telephones in the first half of this year, nearly 50 per cent greater than in the same period of 1940.

The number of toll and long distance calls in the first half of this year was up 14.5 per cent over the previous year.

Sears' Prices Show Increase Of 6 to 7 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When about 7,000,000 Sears, Roebuck & Co. customers open their new Fall and Winter catalogues they will find that prices will average between five and six per cent above the Spring and Summer catalogue and between six and seven per cent above those of the 1940 year-end book.

"Buying," said a statement by the company, "for the current catalogue started more than six months ago and much of it was completed before many of the economic factors which have drastically influenced the cost of merchandise had definitely registered.

"For this reason the new catalogue prices are still substantially under what they would have been if its goods had been purchased during the last few weeks."

Prices Generally Higher

The price advances in general correspond roughly with those in the Ward catalogue, with minor variations appearing in tires, shoes, and other items. In textiles, Sears' three lines of prints and plains are priced at 11, 13½, and 15 cents, identical with those of the corresponding Ward thread counts. Four grades of sheets are also identically priced.

Sears has introduced a new cheap tire which is advertised for those who want to trade in their cars soon, and priced at $5.95 for the four-ply black 6.00-16 size. Other tire prices are advanced about the same as in the Ward book, with quotations varying occasionally from 5 to 10 cents.

Much the same is the case with shoes. Sears' men's lines show advances of up to 25 cents a pair, and women's shoes lesser amounts.

There is an increased use of substitute materials necessitated by defense, priorities, and taxation and customers are warned that prices are so low that, "should there be any increase in our costs by reason of any Federal, State, or local governmental regulations or taxes, we reserve the right to add any increases, from the time that they occur, to the prices shown in this book.

Prices May Rise

"Should any price advance be small, we will explain it to you as we bill your order. Should it be large, we will advise you by letter before shipping and you can make additional remittance by return mail or instruct us by letter in accordance with your wishes."

The company reports that "from information available as we go to press," it is probable that special sales taxes and regulations will be limited to:

"Automobile accessories, candy, clocks, watches, etc., electric light bulbs, furs, jewelry, mechanical refrigerators, musical instruments, phonographs and phonograph records, photographic apparatus, playing cards, radio sets and parts, sporting goods, tires and tubes, toilet preparations, trunks, suit cases and other luggage."

Despite defense emergencies, however, both Sears and Ward list fairly complete lines of household aluminum utensils and the Sears catalogue, in one respect, shows a tendency to go more extensively into the higher priced women's apparel lines.

Political Pots Calling Industrial Kettles Black

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A dramatic aspect of the present defense program is the prolonged controversy over capacity, expansion, and bottlenecks. New Dealers have been making much capital of the alleged blindness or stubbornness of private business and of dollar-a-year OPM men in under-guessing capacity requirements in various industries including steel, aluminum, railroading, and electric power output.

And on the face of it, the record does not look so good.

In steel, OPM consultant Gano Dunn made a survey in February concluding that the industry had ample facilities for this year and, with a modest expansion in electric furnaces and a few smaller items, for 1942 also. But in May he revised this guess officially and said the United States would be short 1,600,000 tons this year, 6,400,000 next year. Even this was over-ruled by the OPM, nudged by its New Deal members, in a decision calling for an expansion of 10,000,000 tons, after which Gano Dunn retired.

Those Aluminum Figures

In aluminum, OPM priorities head Stettinius, ex-chairman of the board of Big Steel, told the country in November that there was enough aluminum. Output then was near capacity, round 400,000,000 pounds a year. By February not only did this reassurance have to be retracted, but rigid priorities had to be slapped on aluminum and a program of more than doubling capacity had to be laid out; that program called for 800,000,000-odd pounds a year, but that figure has now been lifted to 1,600,000,000 pounds, and will soon be lifted to 2,000,000,000 pounds, and some Washington people are talking about 3,000,000,000 pounds a year as a desirable goal. For the present month some 60,000,000 pounds are available, for defense requirements of 61,000,000 pounds, with not a pound left over for purely civilian requirements.

In railroading, the Association of American Railroads stated publicly in September, 1939, that the railroads were sitting pretty as far as rolling stock was concerned, and a quite modest program of new freight-car building was considered all that was necessary. But in the succeeding months, while continuing to protest its preparedness, the railroad industry kept increasing its orders for new cars.

However, it didn't order enough to prevent a considerable letdown in the output of freight-cars this spring, and now in what appears a belated burst of awareness, the industry has placed so many cars on order that the railroad equipment people have had to get a special dispensation from OPM, in the form of favorable priority ratings for steel, so as to meet the railroads' requirements.

The Power Controversy

In the electric power business, the industry and the Federal Power Commission have been waging a prolonged propaganda battle for years over the adequacy of the industry's generating facilities, with the FPC publishing ominous figures pointing to a power shortage in two or three years and the industry citing impressive statistics to show an adequate margin of facilities in the present and future. Beginning last winter the argument has become more heated and the figure on both sides more impressive.

Last month President Kellogg told the annual meeting of his Edison Institute at Buffalo that the situation was well in hand, an opinion thereupon repudiated by the OPM, on which Mr. Kellogg resigned from the OPM under the rule banning officers of trade associations. And now a serious power shortage is already a fact in the TVA area and the South East, and is threatened on the Pacific Coast, particularly in the Northwest.

All of this looks bad for business foresight, and New Deal organs, making the most of it, have been calling it everything up to "close to treason" (New Republic of July 14, 1941).

However, there are a number of answers, including a few "you too" 's.

Of course the principal answer is that the increased requirements are due to the repeated expansion of the defense program. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, Congress appropriated only $1,785,000,000 for defense and the Treasury spent only $1,560,000,000 for it. The size of the defense program in the last 15 months has been growing almost geometrically; the figures run something like $1,500,000,000, then $13,000,000,000, then $30,000,000,000, then $40,000,000,000, then $100,000,000,000. If any zeros are missing in this last sentence it is the fault of the linotype operator.

Sky Is The Limit

No figures over $100,000,000,000 are likely to appear because of the final consensus of opinion that the sky is the ceiling, in the sense that the size of the American defense program is to be limited only by the capacity of American industry, which means that the only limit to production programs and expansion programs is the available supply of raw materials, men, and machinery, to go into such expansion programs; the pressure of other demands on this available supply of materials, men, and machinery, the capacity of the industries that produce capacity; and the possibility that if capacity is expanded, other bottlenecks may prevent its being used. (All these, incidentally, apply in one way or another to expansion in all the four industries—aluminum, steel, railroading, and power output—under fire.)

Most of the criticisms of the new school of economic fault-finding, in short, are based on hindsight. If, for instance, it hadn't been for the astronomical proliferation of the defense program, the Federal Power Commission would still be doing a Cassandra or Calamity Jane about a power famine in two or three years, the power industry would still be protesting in its lame way that it had the situation in hand, and the situation would continue to be in hand.

And if hindsight is to be applied generally, some of it can be applied to the Administration. In his budget message of January 4, 1940, the great leader of the American people called for expenditures for national defense, only five months before the German breakthrough at Sedan, of only $1,800,000,000 or less than 5 per cent of the present program. "These expenditures," said he, ". . . include, in view of the current world situation, the emergency expenditures required for the War and Navy Departments, the Coast Guard, Department of Justice and the Panama Canal."

The New Deal's Delays

Thereafter followed the long delay of the summer of 1940 in which Congress was instigated to press for higher (defense) taxes before it tackled appropriations, and in which two or three months delay was imposed on the defense program by the Administration's insistence that the amortization changes be tied to a second tax bill; and the Administration's still unexplained quiet in the weeks after the election in which one leading turn-coat columnist favored Roosevelt because of the need of immediate action; and the Administration's also unexplained unwillingness to delegate authority for the defense program or to correct the weaknesses of the top set-up by any other method than to pile commission on commission.

Congress, too, judged by hindsight, blocked the defense program by refusing to appropriate more than a niggardly sum for stockpiling of strategic materials ($25,000,000 a year) so that the Administration had to take things in its own hands and constitute the (virtually free) Defense Materials Corporation, Defense Metals Corporation, and so on, to do what Congress hadn't wanted to appropriate the money to do.

Mr. Ickes' obstructive role was referred to this month by the Faddis sub-committee of the House Military Affairs (relatively free of Administration influence) in referring to the Ickes' refusal to allocate Bonneville power to Aluminum Corporation. It is true that H. Gerrish Smith, head of the trade association of the shipbuilding industry, this year said that new shipyards were unnecessary, but so did Chairman Land of the Maritime Commission on November 14, several months before Mr. Smith.

Lack of Foresight

To use a little more hindsight:—the New Deal supported the NRA, which specifically penalized plant expansion. And some of the more articulate members of the TNEC, the intellectual Boys' Town of Washington economic theory, criticized the steel industry roundly for over-expansion only a little more than a year ago. In fact the drift of TNEC thinking seemed in the direction of attacking technological unemployment by some kind of lid on such labor-saving machinery as is now badly wanted by the defense program, even though Senator Joseph O'Mahoney's bill to penalize the use of such machinery never got to the floor of the House.

And while the Department of Agriculture did stimulate dairying by the Agricultureal marketing Act of 1937, and by the price-raising operations in butter of the Surplus Marketing Administration, it also discouraged hog production for some time by an artificially high price for corn and had to reverse itself in a hurry last winter in order to help Britain and the American housewife.

In fact hindsight applied to the defense program can, apparently, prove that almost nobody had any foresight. For instance, the armed services had a list of some 17 strategic materials of which we needed stockpiles. Neither aluminum nor copper were included, but tin was high on the list. Now aluminum is out of sight of civilians, and the available copper, even with South American assistance, is barely enough for defense, while there is still (for the moment) plenty of tin.

There are enough difficult problems involved in the question of industrial capacity it appears, without lugging in Ickesesque political controversy. Some of these problems will be discussed in a subsequent article.

Wool Textile Rate at New Peak in May

By the Associated Press

Production activity in the wool textile industry reached new heights in May, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers reported today.

Asserting the addition of 3,700 employees to the working forces in wool textile mills in that month raised the number so employed to 189,000, the association statement said:

"Increases in operation of wool machinery . . . were sufficient to establish the highest rates on record since the early 20's.

Activity

"Broad looms and worsted spindles were more active in May than in any other month since June, 1923, and woolen spindles also operated at a higher level than at any other time in the past 15 years.

"Worsted combs were slightly more active in May than in March, 1941, when the previous record was established in the period for which data is available (1921 to date)."

Analyzing statistics of the Bureau of Census, the association said that in May, for the first time on record, consumption of raw apparel wool in the United States amounted to more than 10,000,000 scoured pounds per week.

"Of the 204,000,000 pounds of apparel wool consumed during the January-May, 1941, period, an unusually large proportion was of foreign origin," the report said.

"The supply of domestic wool was depleted to an unusual extent at the end of last year, due to great activity in the industry."

Larger Consumption Seen

The report continued:

"Domestic wool comprised only about one-third of the apparel wool used in April and May, but with receipts of increased quantities of domestic wool being reported in the Boston market during June, and manufacturers taking delivery on large quantities of territory and Texas wools bought on winter contracts, consumption of domestic wools during the coming months is not likely to remain at the comparatively low level of April and May."

Increased employment, coupled with a rather general wage increase, the report added, served to raise the weekly pay roll disbursements to approximately $4,450,000 in May compared with $4,000,000 in April and $2,380,000 in May a year ago.

"The association notes," said the report, "that not for 18 years have so many workers had employment in the wool textile industry, nor have these mills at any time during that period paid out in wages as large an amount as they did in May this year."

$20,000,000 Issue Of City of Tampa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc., heads a banking group offering an issue of $2,000,000 City of Tampa, Fla., water revenue bonds, due serially July 1, 1945-1971 inclusive, for which the group submitted a bid of 100.01 for bonds of various coupon rates, representing a net interest cost to the city of 2.663 per cent. The 3½s maturing 1945-1952, are priced to yield 1.25 per cent to 2.50 per cent; the 2¾s maturing 1953-1964, are priced to yield 2.40 per cent to 2.65 per cent, and the 2½s, due 1965-1971, are priced to yield 2.60 to 2.65 per cent.

Associated in the offering are Blair & Co., Inc.; Estabrook & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Harvey Fisk & Son, Inc.; R. S. Dickson & Co., Inc.; Robert Hawkins & Co.; Childress and Company, and Leedy, Wheeler & Co.

Note Circulation Rises in England

LONDON (AP) — The weekly statement of the Bank of England showed an aggregate reduction in both public and private deposits of £35,138,000 for the period ended July 9.

Note circulation continued its unprecedented expansion to reach the total of £648,030,000. This represents a rise of £37,652,000 over the same week a year ago.

Government holdings were lightened by £29,535,000 while the ratio of reserves to liabilities rose to 17.4 per cent, compared with 16.7 last week and 11.9 per cent for the like period last year.

Less Aluminum Going Into Washing Machines

CHICAGO (AP)—Use of aluminum by the washing machine industry has been reduced from an average of 6½ pounds per washer to three pounds since the beginning of the year, J. R. Bohnen, Secretary of the American Washer and Ironer Manufacturers Association, stated.

Mr. Bohnen made the statement in connection with an announcement that members of the association will meet in Washington to organize an industry-wide committee to act in co-operation with the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

More Cottonseed Crushed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cottonseed crushed in the 11-month period, Aug 1 to June 30, totaled 4,319,409 tons, compared with 4,109,255 tons in the corresponding period a year ago. Cottonseed on hand at mills June 30 totaled 190,046 tons, compared with 63,267 tons a year ago.

Gives Good Report

J. H. Washburn

Robert E. Gross

President of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

Big Jump in U. S. Bond Sales Follows Cut in Commissions

NEW YORK (AP) — The market for U. S. Government bonds in the stock exchange experienced what some Wall Streeters termed a "magical" expansion as the result of a cut in the buying and selling commissions.

It was a 50 per cent reduction in the service charge to 15.6 cents per $1,000 bond from the previous 31.2 cents, and was made uniformly effective by action of the exchange's association of bond brokers.

The turnover in Treasury and other federal securities ran close to $1,000,000 face value, making it one of the biggest days in years. Extent of the improvement in volume compared with recent levels was indicated by the fact that the day's turnover was nearly as large as the aggregate U. S. bond business done during the entire month of June. Prices showed a moderate rise on the broadened trading.

For the last 10 years the principal center of trading in U. S. governments has been the over-the-counter market. Originally the stock exchange did the major part of the business, and it was with the aim of bringing back to it a substantial part of the trade lost through the years that the exchange bond brokers decided to cut their charges.

Banks, insurance companies and other institutional investors are the largest buyers and sellers of government bonds.

Savings and Loan Associations Home Financing Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of May home financing by savings and loan associations exceeded any month since 1930, amounting to nearly $131,000,000, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The figure represented an increase of $10,000,000 over the month of April.

The January to May totals on new mortgage loans rose 21.1 per cent in 1940 over the comparative period of a year ago, amounting to more than $166,000,000, according to Board statisticians. Home purchase loans from January to May were approximately $203,000,000, about 27.3 per cent above figures for the comparative period in 1940.

Following are the figures on new mortgage loans for May, as compared to April and May a year ago:

Purpose	May, 1941	May, 1940	Per Cent Chg.
Construction	$40,975,000	$36,956,000	+10.9
Home purch.	54,781,000	42,049,000	+30.3
Refinancing	18,506,000	18,034,000	+ 2.6
Reconditioning	5,920,000	6,896,000	-14.0
Other purposes	10,761,000	10,607,000	+ 1.5
Totals	$130,953,000	$114,542,000	+14.3

England to Get U. S. Corn Under Lease-Lend Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Great Britain will take about 2,250,000 bushels of government-owned corn under the lease-lend program, Agriculture Department officials said.

It was said the Commodity Credit Corporation, owner of the corn stocks, was transferring this amount to the Surplus Marketing Administration between July 1 and July 27 for the British use.

It was described as a "cash sale" to the SMA, which purchases surplus commodities for Harry Hopkins, Lend-Lease Administrator. Details of the transaction with Britain were withheld.

The Commodity Credit Corporation reported it owned 201,000,000 bushels of corn and held about 95,000,000 bushels under loan.

OPM Grants Priorities To Protect Canning Crops

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management issued an order granting priority to makers of canning machinery and equipment in an effort to prevent loss of a portion of this year's fruit and vegetable crop.

The order will enable about 35 manufacturers to obtain preference in getting materials, but they were urged not to use aluminum or stainless steel containing nickel.

"Insufficient machinery and equipment is now available for preparing and processing the 1941 crop of fruits and vegetables and for filling, labeling, closing and packaging the required containers," the OPM said.

U. S.-Mexico War Matériel Pact Effective

MEXICO CITY, July 15 (AP) — The United States has agreed to purchase from Mexico all her surplus war commodities for the next 18 months under terms considered here to constitute the most important United States-Mexico understanding in recent years.

The agreement also provides that Mexico will limit the export of such comodities to the United States and nations of the Western Hemisphere and that the American Government will expedite exports to Mexico as far as "compatible with the national defense program."

Documents were exchanged last night at the Foreign Ministry by representatives of both governments. Floyd B. Ransom, United States businessman here, was appointed special representative of the Federal Loan Agency to administer the agreement.

The agency contracted to purchase up to 125 per cent of the total of commodities exported during the past 18 months. The additional 25 per cent was to cover a possible increase in production during the term of the agreement. Prices to be paid will be determined by average price in United States markets one week prior to any exchange.

Commodities covered by the agreement included mercury, molybdenum, antimony, tungsten, lead, copper, other war essential metals, and fiber. Japan has purchased huge quantities of these metals at prices above the world market level.

A decree establishing Mexico's export controls, signed by President Manuel Avila Camacho and dated July 10, was made public last night by the Foreign Ministry.

Reliable sources reported the United States was engaged in similar negotiations with other Western Hemisphere countries.

Lockheed Delivers $56,000,000 Worth Planes in 6 Months

BURBANK, Calif., (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. reports it built and delivered $56,900,000 worth or aiplanes during the first six months of this year, or nearly $12,000,000 more than its entire output of 1940.

Most of the new deliveries were Hudson bombers for Great Britain and P-38 fast interceptors for the United States Army Air Corps and Britain.

President Robert E. Gross said it was a production record for Lockheed. Sales totaled $19,268,434 for the first half of 1940 and $12,565,117 during the corresponding period of 1939.

Lockheed and its affiliate, Thevega Airplane Co., reported a backlog of $420,169,513, of which Lockheed has $304,863,930 and vega $115,305,583. Men hired in June brought the total of employees of the two concerns to 35,902. They are hiring men at the rate of between 3,000 and 4,000 a month.

A year ago the combined backlog of the two companies was $169,845,414 and their employees numbered approximately 12,250.

Kansas Wheat Nears Top-Ranking Quality Due to Grain Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Already ranking tops in quantity, Kansas wheat is now reaching a similar peak in quality as a result of intensive efforts in breeding and grain development.

Kansas farmers and millers are trying to attain the high standard set by Canada, where wheat commands a premium of from 8 to 10 cents a bushel over any other wheat in the world, due to the activity of a good wheat research board. Canada forbids the raising of many varieties, whereas Kansas now has 34 distinct varieties being grown.

Through education and legislation this number of varieties in Kansas is now being reduced. According to Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, all should be eliminated but four—two hard and two soft varieties.

Hard winter wheat is used for bread, and the soft, for biscuits and pastries. One hundred pounds of wheat yield 69.2 pounds of flour. Of the Kansas flour milled, 43 per cent is sold to bakers. While Kansas grows more wheat and mills more flour than any other state, comparatively little is consumed locally, most being shipped outside. Consequently it behooves Kansas to pay attention to what other cities want.

Farmers are still operating on the grading system established in 1916. In Dr. Parker's opinion wheat grades should be revamped to pay the farmer for what the miller wants.

Credit for Kansas' recent improvement in wheat quality is due largely to Dr. Parker, who for the past two years has devoted all his time to this work. On nine acres of land, known as "Quivira Acres" near Kansas State College, he has planted and experimented with many varieties. In his mailbox he often receives sample loaves of bread and little sacks of grain. Each year he collects about 3,000 samples of Kansas wheat. He has visitors from Canada, Texas, New York, and California—all interested in his plant-breeding activities.

In accordance with the Pan-American good neighbor policy, Dr. Parker has sent seed to Argentina, believing it right to share good things with other countries. Until recent years Argentina grew mediocre wheat, he declares; but now it is striding forward—a keen competitor.

Big Pennsylvania Issue Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG Pa. — The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has announced its intention to sell by public bidding on July 22 a total of 135,000,000 tax anticipation notes. This is one of the largest items of such financing on record. The notes are 1½ per cent obligations, which rate is considered ample to attract tenders of par and better.

The new issue, to be dated July 16, comprises $45,000,000 series HT obligations due May 31, 1942, and $90,00,000 series IT notes payable April 30, 1943. Tenders are to be presented at the finance offices of Pennsylvania in this city.

No Shortages of Labor or Materials In Home Construction, Says Magazine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—No need to hold off building a home because you fear a labor shortage or scarcity of building materials, says the July issue of the magazine American Builder here. Taking the country as a whole, it declares, there's plenty of both labor and building materials.

For one thing home building takes no steel to speak of, little of the materials needed now in defense production. Tanks and airplanes aren't made of wood or stone or brick. And the peak of building in the defense production and mobilization program has passed, it is shown in charts from the Office of Production Management in Washington. Unless a new "barracks" program is planned next year the defense construction program will have leveled off in January, 1942, to about $30,000,000, as compared with $380,000,000 in May this year.

Department of Labor records show, speaking of the labor problem, that while the number of wage earners in the construction industry in March this year was 1,650,000, a gain of 660,000 over March, 1940, there was a decrease in building trades employment of 28,000 from February to March this year, showing that in this field there isn't the pinch that would effect local home building.

Magnesium Is Extracted From Washington Ore

PULLMAN, Wash. (AP)—Metallic magnesium of almost complete purity was extracted from northeast Washington magnesite ore during the first uninterrupted test run of the electro-thermig pilot plant built by Washington State College and the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

H. A. Doerner, Bureau of Mines engineer, said indications were the cost would be about 10 cents a pound.

The basic sale price of magnesium in carload lots developed by other methods has been quoted recently as 28 cents a pound, he said.

Lighter than aluminum and stronger, magnesium is rated as a strategic metal.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15

ARLINGTON MILLS

DIVIDEND NO. 148

A dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share has been declared, payable on Tuesday, July 15, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 3, 1941, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money, up to 100% profit selling exclusive Christmas card assortment. Experience unnecessary. Request $1 box on approval, free samples 50 for $1 assorted personals. TERRY STUDIOS, 84 Westfield, Mass.

NEW "PERSONALIZING" IDEA IN CHRISTMAS CARDS

Outstanding seller. Smart 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment. Give 24 "Individualized Greetings" Seals FREE 50c profit Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 124 Adams, Elmira, New York.

ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST 50 FOR $1.

CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME

FREE SAMPLES 25 Designs, Exclusive $1. box 21 folders on approval. Costs 50c. Personal, Business Line Sunshine Art, Dept. 29, 113 Fulton St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

300-ACRE income estate for sale for ⅓ of value; swimming pool, 2 trout streams; magnificent water supply; beautiful redwoods; 60 miles from San Francisco; unsurpassed scenery. ADMINISTRATOR, Box 1, Los Gatos, Calif.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes (refrigerators); all transportation; near church; $36-$40. En. 2-1883.

BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM. L. TUTIN INC., 1280 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 8746.

COUNTRY BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. Rest, recreation; $16-$18. For pamphlet write the above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REST study beautiful surroundings, good food, 3 baths; capacity 14, over night permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SEBAGO LAKE, ME.—Sell or rent, 2 cool, cozy cottages, nicely furnished, shade trees, large lake frontage, rare view, bathing, fishing, $40-$50 week, less monthly. B. GERARD, 177 Grand St., White Plains, N. Y., or Naples, Me.

FURNITURE

AUTHENTIC reproductions of period furniture in solid mahogany and walnut. Pieces made to fit needlepoint. C. DODGE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO., North St., Manchester, Mass. Tel. 292-W

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY. Selected quality Furs. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order. Select Your Coat Now—Pay Next Fall. COME IN AND LOOK AROUND. CHARLES E. MORRIS, Fur Specialist, 328-330 7TH AVE., Corner 29th St. (4th Floor). N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Man and wife to work in home of 2 adults, 2 boys; experienced help only need apply; give references in first letter; wages arranged; home located in suburb north of Boston. Write to Box K-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER, investment experience; Protestant; likes figures. Box J-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

LEASE AND FURNISHINGS

N. Y. C.—6 rooms—lease for sale, furnished; near Columbia; good opportunity. Write Box C-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports; golf, riding nearby; $21-$35; folder.
Mr and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs.
Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 Main St., FLUSHING, N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FI. 9-6056.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

GRANT'S
KENNEBUNK, MAINE. 1 Fletcher St., behind library—Comfortable beds, shower bath; $1.00 up per person. Tel. 285.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Christian Science Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St., Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 366 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 7, 5th floor—Attractive, cool, single and double rooms; elevator. Marion Hacker, Com. 9575.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush), 741 E. 38th St.—Beautiful room, adjoining bath, porches, grounds; perm.-trans.; reasonable. MA. 6-0343.

N. Y. C., 127 WEST 58TH ST. (Apt. 3-W)—Newly furnished, spacious, cool, quiet; double, single; near Park, church. CI 7-6322.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION — Protestant; capable, experienced; go anywhere; excellent references. Miss Elaine Tuper, Hotel Charles, Springfield, Mass.

CONGENIAL ENGLISH WOMAN desirous to serve Christian Science family; capable. Write Box C-15, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

INFANT'S NURSE, EXPERIENCED, wishes position; Protestant. Tel. SU 7-7540, or write Box S-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

THE BAY HOUSE, Orient, Long Island, N. Y.—Refined family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted clientele; always cool; rest or recreation; home-cooked food; garden-fresh vegetables; no bar; accommodates 100; booklet; $25 weekly. P. M. KING.

WANTED

IS THERE a man who trains dogs to obedience? Send particulars. Box J-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London are ensure prompt delivery to the Monitor office

CLEANING AND DYEING

EDINBURGH—MCLAUCHLANS, Dyers, Cleaners and Hat Remodelling specialists; prompt service; moderate charges. 129, Rose Street (near Castle Street).

COOKED MEATS

MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop,
13, Bucknall New Road, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND—Spend a quiet holiday with us in lovely Border country. For terms apply MRS. GREY, Millfield Hill, Nr. Wooler. Tel. Millfield 217.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address: 64, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Peaceful and refreshing; delightful country; own produce; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (Near) **BURNBRAE**
MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE
Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset
Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH **YENTON**
GERVIS ROAD EAST
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN, Tel.: 2752

HANTS., Knellwood House, Farnborough — First Class Private Hotel, beautiful grounds, near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms from 2½ gns. with pension. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W 2 (close to Christian Science church): passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week

London SUSSEX CHAMBERS
12-14 Harrington Road, South Kensington
KEN. 7897 — 1 minute tube, church and buses; delightful rooms, running water Meals in rooms. Bed, breakfast and bath from 6/6.

LONDON. Mrs. Hodgson, 'Sixty Seven' Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2.—Comfortably furnished rooms; H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast, 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

London, 'BEAUMONT,' 17, Princes Square, Bayswater, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water every room from 45/-.

LORDSWOOD HOUSE HOTEL—Delightful old country house, large grounds; tennis, riding. Lordswood, near Southampton. Tel. 72246.

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTH DEVON
DAWLISH ROCKSTONE HOTEL Tel. 2158
Where Peace and Beauty Still Remain

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel)
Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011

SWITZERLAND

BERNE—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water Near Christian Science church

HOTEL PENSION CRAISTA,
Bos-cha-Guarda-Engadin 1670 M.
bietet Ihnen angenehmsten Aufenthalt in Unter-Engadin's schönster Lage.
Pension v. Fr. 8.75 Bes. G. Stump

HOHFLUH - HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF
BERNER OBERLAND
The fine holiday resort in the high mountains. Moderate Terms. K. GYSLER.

LOCARNO—Pension India stands high and commands a wonderful view; modern comfort; good cooking; rates from Fr. 8.-

VILLA HERWIG
AROSA
Sunshine all around. Close to Skiing fields. Moderate terms.

England

ACCRINGTON

Try TIPPING'S
The GROCER
for SERVICE and QUALITY
192 Blackburn Road
and
50 Abbey Street Tel. 2285

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES
DAY FROCKS
AND MILLINERY
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
IS A SPECIAL FEATURE
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS, OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD. Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

BLACKPOOL

13, Clifton Street, Blackpool.
26, Bradshawgate, Bolton
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

For a Few Shillings
Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
26, Bradshawgate, Bolton.
13, Market Street, Manchester.

GLOVES
WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St & Market St.

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Bradford's Leading Drapers
Our Entire Stocks Are at Your Disposal
ILLINGWORTH, NEWBOULT & CO. LTD.
WESTGATE
BRADFORD

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR
SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
18 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Service and Satisfaction at
J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
Provision Experts and really High-Class Grocers
54, Kirkgate, Bradford Telephone 2786-7
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Road (Toller Lane)
311, Legrams Lane, Bradford
and 45, Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

Coiffure
by
ERIC HARGREAVES
Court Hairdresser
28 Little Lane
(off Duckworth Lane) Telephone 3987

BURNLEY

Bailey's
For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear
11 Manchester Road, Burnley
Also at Church Street, Accrington

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	A	G	E	R	S		K		G	R	U	B
O		U			A	B	E	L		I		I
M	I	L	L		P	R	Y		A	N	S	A
E		L	A	D		A		B	I	G		N
	H		W	I	N	D	S	O	R			C
C	U	E		A		Y		N		L	O	A
	G	R	I	M	M		C	H	O	I	R	
T	H	E		O		J		E		T	A	N
H			A	N	T	A	E	U	S		L	
E		O	L	D		M		R	O	D		B
B	I	L	L		B	E	D		N	O	R	A
E		I		W	I	S	E			V	S	
S	L	O	T		D		W	H	E	E	L	S

ENGLAND

DARLINGTON

BAKER-WHEELER
SPECIALISTS IN POSTIONE — LADIES — CHILDRENS — EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY CULTURE
SETTING
13 GRANGE ROAD
PHONE 3052

DERBY

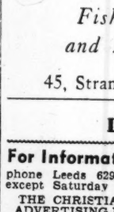
HIGH CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
can be obtained from
AUSTIN, HODGKINSON & Co.
The County Stores, Market Head, Derby

DAVID S. BUTLER
Limited
Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment
5, IRONGATE Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

DONCASTER

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
6, High Street, Doncaster.

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE



A. F. HANSON
High Class Grocer and Provision Dealer
2-4, Brinkburn Avenue
Established 1913 Tel. 71876

HARROGATE

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for Scientific Foot Fitting
No feet too difficult for us to fit and give comfort
22, James Street, Harrogate
Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park
Tel. 4390

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Agents for
Lotus and Delta Shoes
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
61 Highgate, Kendal
Westmoreland
Tel. 348

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45, Stramongate, Kendal

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

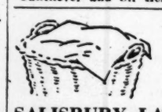
ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd.
High Class Meat Purveyors

121 Kirkgate	Leeds	42 Chapel St.,	
24 New Market St.	"	Halton	
233 Dewsbury Road	"	12a Austhorpe	
5 Malvern Road	"	Road, Crossgates	
129 Harehill Road	"	99 Godwin St.,	
47, Roundhay Road	"	Bradford	
3 Headingley Lane	"		

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508 10 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes



Clean, Sweet and White! It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY Ltd.
Phone Wavertree 568 193, Smithdown Rd.

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL

(Continued)

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for
The Things that are DIFFERENT

Kendall
71 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
4, Parker Street, Liverpool.
29, Bridge Street Row, Chester.
76, Mostyn Street, Llandudno.

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THE
Imperial Dry Cleaners and Launderers
Phone 128, St. Annes-on-Sea
PROPRIETRESS JANET OSBALDESTON

THISTLETHWAITE & EDGAR
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road, West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS, BOOKS, STATIONERY
NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
·61 DEANSGATE·

DICKSON & ROBINSON
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO
THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET
MANCHESTER

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"Honest under the Cover"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 sets of Upholstry on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

Typewriters
Standard and Portable
New and Second Hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
Commercial Stationers
24, BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

A. & S. WALKER LTD.
For Social and Business Stationery, Greeting Cards for All Occasions, All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils
Branches
62, King Street, St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner, Manchester

SHOES which fit the feet
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

MIDDLESBROUGH

Cleveland's
· Complete Family Store ·
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Men's Wear, Removals, etc.
· DICKSON & BENSON, LTD ·
· MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855 ·

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
NO EXTRA CHARGES Tel. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Open Always Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

MARSDENS GROCERIES
for FINE QUALITY

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45460

Buy Your
Fruit and Vegetables
from
R. Walters
618 MANSFIELD ROAD
507 MANSFIELD ROAD
Also Wollaton Park Gates

SAVOY CAFE
SOUTH PARADE

For BEST HOUSE
COAL
A. CHETWIN
18, Castleton Street Phone 84705

ROCHDALE

FLOWERS
GREENWOOD'S
16, SPOTLAND ROAD
Our Only Business Address
Wedding and Presentation Bouquets
Church and Table Decorations
Personal Supervision
Floral Tributes from 5/-
'Phone 3487

For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's at Reasonable Prices
TEL. 3931
S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET
FOR DISTINCTIVE TAILORED WEAR and GOOD QUALITY FURS
Try
EDGAR BUTTERWORTH
67, Drake Street
Tel. 2514. Rochdale
Fur Remodels at Reasonable Prices

ENGLAND

SCARBOROUGH

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
83, Newborough, Scarborough.
15, Coney Street, York.

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 62719

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. B. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD.

STEWART & STEWART
PHONE 24295-6
Ladies—Men—Boys
Girls' and Babies' Wear
Outfitters and Tailors to the Family
"We Stock Maenson Clothes"
Quality—Service—Style
Another Service for Men
BARBER'S SHOP NOW OPEN
off Pinstone Street

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 West Street
Car Repairs
PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 25807

SHREWSBURY

71 BRANCHES
Fresh from the Factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
21, Castle Street, Shrewsbury.
11, Coppenhall Terrace, Crewe.

SOUTHPORT

SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
CAFE—RESTAURANT
137-139 LORD STREET
Open Daily till 11 p. m. Southport
Sundays—3 till 11 p. m. Phone 55470
Morning Refreshment. Light Luncheons. Teas, Suppers. Tea Dances, Evening Dances

PURSERS

Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

Fishmonger and Poulterer
T. WATKINSON
New laid eggs from our own farm
Van delivery to all parts
68, Eastbank Street Tel. 4986
103, Cambridge Road, Churchtown Tel. 8181

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie, Confectionery and Cafe
For Highest Quality Chocolates, Bon Bons and Confections
Par Excellence
336-337, Lord Street, and 165, Lord Street

CHARLES MARSHALL
The High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel. 3789

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLAND

STOCKPORT

Chatterlons Stockport
DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE
STO. 2650

FLEMING
HOSIER and OUTFITTER
Shirts, Ties, Gloves, Etc.
10, Underbank, Stockport Tel. 2890

HOWARD CARTER Ltd.
15 Bramhall Lane and 68 Buxton Rd., Stockport Tel. Sto. 3342
For Household Ironmongery and Garden Requisites

Creamola Products
WITHINGTON'S
Provisions, Dairy Produce
312B, Buxton Rd.,
Great Moor Stockport
Tel. Sto. 2595

WAKEFIELD

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

YORK

THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden
LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc.
Tel. 4025

H. B. DALE
Gentlemen's Outfitter
Large new stock of Flannel Trousers, Suits, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Sports Coats, Slipovers, Sweaters, Pullovers, Macks, Raincoats.
Suits and Costumes to Special Measures.
31, Parliaments St., York Phone 3868

Isle of Man

DOUGLAS

CLUCAS'S
Fish, Poultry, Fruit, Flowers
Duke Street, Douglas
Tel. 115 and 323

Purveyor of Finest Home Fed Beef, Lamb and Pork
George Craine
FAMILY BUTCHER
Orders Called For and Delivered 1 Derby Road Douglas Isle of Man
Tel. No. 1015

ROBERT OATES
46 Years Experience in
Groceries and Provisions
Hillside Store
19 Drinkwater St., Douglas, Ph. 1551

JAMES LAY & CO. LTD.
TAILORS and OUTFITTERS to Men and Boys
Agents for
MANX RUGS and TWEEDS
DOUGLAS AND RAMSEY

HOLLIS'
37a, Victoria St., Douglas
THE ORIGINAL SHOP *for* LOTUS, DELTA and CANTILEVER SHOES *also* QUICK BOOT REPAIRS

The Service Garage of the Island
W. H. Shimmin & Co. Ltd.
Queens Promenade, Douglas
Tel. 610

CANNELL'S CAFÉ
40, DUKE STREET
DOUGLAS
For Light Luncheons and Teas and High Class Confectionery

All Classes of
LIFE INSURANCE
Transacted
F. H. CORRIS
Agent
2, Esplanade, Central Promenade, Douglas

For Ladies who aim at Individuality you can get suited at
Miss Curphey's
MANXONIA LTD.
With Hats, Coats, Day and Evening Dresses
Villa Marina Arcade and 49 Victoria St., Douglas

FRANK H. CRAINE M.P.S.
Photographic Chemist
Rapid Developing and Printing Service
Complete Range of Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
Derby Road Pharmacy Tel. 1431

THE LIL' PORK SHOP
(Bert Gray)
Makers of the Celebrated
SHIPPAMS SAUSAGE and POTTED MEAT
Cooked Meat Specialist
Phone 908
89 Strand Street Quines Corner

PEEL

For Fashions
Furnishings and Men's Outfitting
W. H. LOONEY
"The Corner Shop," Peel
and at
J. W. HOLMES
PARLIAMENT STREET, RAMSEY
Phone Peel 356 Ramsey 2243

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSBERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Rd. 52 Home St.
140 Nicolson St. 207 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

NEW SEASON'S CLOVER HONEY
Geo. Gibson & Co.
BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN
Tel. 25146-7 44, Queensferry Street

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOOSE COVERS
Brighten your room and make your suite like new with Loose Covers, frilled and welted, in the latest materials.
Smart Fitting, Hand Tailored Loose Covers for the ordinary Three-Piece Suite in Shadow Tissue or Cretonne.
£5.19.6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES RD.
Tel. Western 2016
GLASGOW W. 2

When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
24 Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

TAXIS
TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
CENTRAL 7777-7778
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
112-118 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3.
Office: 12 North Claremont Street
Private Cars for Hire
Petrol, etc. Garaging

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

WILLIAM ADAM
COLLIERY AGENT and MERCHANT
Stobcross Mineral Station, Glasgow, C.3
Prompt Attention to all orders. Keenest prices. Now that you have your cellars full keep them full
Established 1859 Tel. Cent. 2225

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

LEWIS T. MACKEGGIE
Property Agent
Modern Houses For Sale and To Let Furnished
82, BATH STREET
Telephone Douglas 6223

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

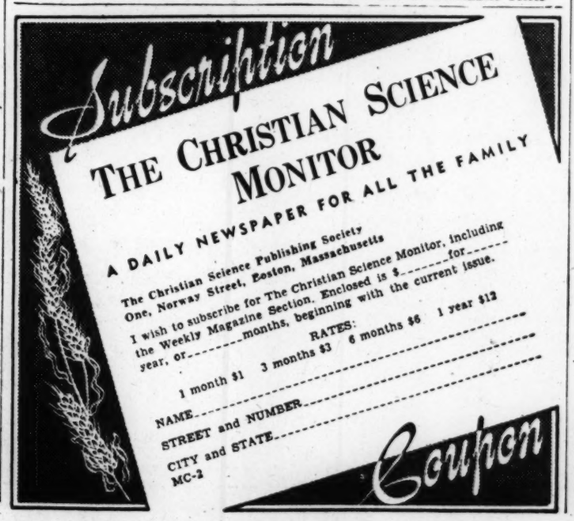
JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
8, Kelvingrove St. Phone 4709 Douglas

WILSON, GUTHRIE & CO.
Government Contractors
St. Vincent Stationery Works
Glasgow, C. 2 Tel. Central 0213

RADIO
New Season's Models
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. Cuthbertson & Co.
226-230, Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-145, High St., Ayr.
5, Gilmour St., Paisley

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing the Credit

Kansas City, Kan.

He was elevated to the presidency of a large company within the past year. Then along came the usual annual convention of salesmen with much celebrating of records, study sessions, and of course much convention fun, under the direction of the hotel hostess.

Throughout these days the president was always especially attentive to an elderly woman, often referring to her as his "right hand man." Everybody knew the woman. She was the veteran of the home office and much loved. A thread of happiness was woven through the convention because of her presence. She was indeed an inspiration to the field men and office workers alike.

This was the man's first convention as head of his organization. Everybody knew the story of his career. One told of how he was hired as office boy when he was too little to see the top of a desk and had to reach up and pull down the basket to see what was in it. Everyone talked about how he had been fired three times as a boy and three times had managed to get back on the pay roll.

Always the woman veteran was accorded a spot of honor, or called to the platform to sit by the president, or referred to lovingly by the same gentleman. Even at the annual banquet he placed her at his left and his wife at his right.

Finally came the climax of the convention. The waiters brought in a raised platform and placed thereon two red velvet, high-backed chairs and with resounding fanfare, the president and his wife were escorted to the throne—two completely bewildered people.

Over the loud speaker the hostess announced that the president was celebrating his thirtieth year with the company, and with fitting ceremony placed crowns upon the heads of the enthroned pair. The man submitted meekly, after some efforts at protest. The loyal agents and office staff stood and gave rousing huzzas for their chief.

A huge cake ablaze with candles was ceremoniously wheeled into the banquet room. The king and queen were permitted to descend from their dais and take places at a small table. Before making the first cut in the cake, the president rose and with dignity raised his hand for silence.

"I insist. I must have my 'right hand man'—I never could have been here without her help. I cannot accept these honors without her. Bring her to me." When she was escorted to his side, the president held the hand of the veteran, many years his senior, and acknowledged before them all his debt to her.

"She hired me as office boy when I was a little shaver. Three times department heads fired me for sticking my nose into their business. And three times she saw to it that I was taken back. She it is who should wear the crown. Not I." Solemnly he removed the crown from his own head and placed it on her gray locks.

Unashamed tears glistened in the eyes of the onlookers. The veteran, the maker of a president, just smiled indulgently and patted his arm affectionately.

Then the onlookers knew why this man had been elevated to the highest position in the company. He was human as well as efficient; he was humbly aware that he did not do it all alone and was willing to acknowledge his helper to the world and give her full credit.

Minicam

"After I wind up the film, put my filter on, read my exposure meter, set the lens opening, adjust and cock the shutter, consult my depth of focus scale and focus the subject, then do I just snap the picture?"

FACTS AND FIGURES

FOURTEEN MILLION PERSONS ATTEND CONVENTIONS EACH YEAR IN THE U.S. THE AVERAGE CONVENTIONITE SPENDS ABOUT $10. A DAY.
WATER IN A PURE STATE HAS NO COLOR, TASTE, NOR ODOR
IT'S A FACT THE ELEMENT XENON MAKES UP ONLY 0.000009% OF THE VOLUME OF THE ATMOSPHERE.
BRITAIN IS PRODUCING 56% OF HER FOOD— COMPARED WITH 45% BEFORE THE WAR.
K. PARRIS

Vocations

Baked Bean Dinners

A New England woman now living in the middle west still clings to an old custom—that of serving a New England baked bean dinner on Saturday nights. Friends were always delighted to be asked to these baked bean dinners and they urged her to make and let them buy her baked beans and brown bread so that they, too, might serve them in their homes Saturday nights. She got busy and has since built up a nice little paying business baking beans and brown bread, after an old New England family recipe. For 50 cents she furnishes a quart crock of delicious baked beans and a fresh loaf of brown bread. She has little trouble selling all she can make each week. **D. M.**

Family Firm

A family of four supports itself by maintaining a small apiary and selling direct to consumer the honey obtained. The bees, which do not need constant attention, are kept in a mountain canyon some 60 miles from the family residence. The business employs the father full time. He is assisted in the numerous operations by his wife and sons. The family sells the honey door-to-door locally, also delivers orders.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Newspapers Can Be De-Inked and Re-Used?

The paper on which newspapers are printed is made from wood pulp, chiefly spruce. Forests of trees must fall to furnish the paper for our great metropolitan dailies. Many acres of trees could be saved if old newspapers could have the ink removed and be re-pulped and used over again.

De-inking and re-using old magazines is a relatively easy matter, but for a long time the only known processes for de-inking paper involved the use of such strong chemicals that, in the case of newspaper, the fibers were discolored in the process.

Recently, however, there has been discovered a new, soft, fine, white clay called Bentonite clay, which makes newspaper de-inking possible. Its particles are so extremely minute that it will form colloidal suspensions without the aid of strong chemicals.

In the de-inking process, the used newspaper is made again into a watery pulp. Bentonite clay and a chemical are added to the pulp, and the chemical loosens the ink from the paper fibers, whereupon the ink particles are taken up by the particles of clay and the two are screened off together.

Previous to the development of the Bentonite process, no means had been hit upon to keep the heavy printer's ink from forming clots on the screen or the wood fiber and thus preventing the proper cleaning of the pulp.

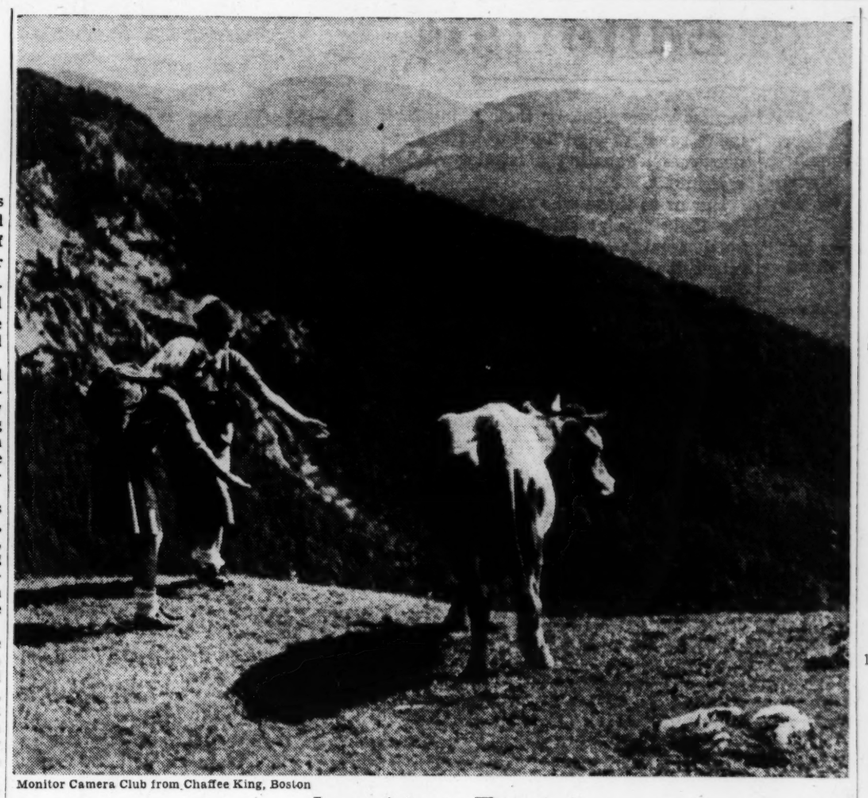
A particular advantage claimed for the new de-inking process is that, with mills located in the largest cities, the old newspapers may be collected and the de-inked and re-made paper used all at one and the same place, thus eliminating much expense in transportation and handling costs.

—W. P. Keasbey

IN THE UNITED STATES NEARLY 5½ MILLION CORDS OF WOOD, MOST OF IT SPRUCE, GO INTO THE MAKING OF PULP PAPER ANNUALLY.

U. S. 'Gibraltar'

"The Rock" from America's standpoint is the island of Oaku, Hawaii, about 2,100 miles from San Francisco.



Monitor Camera Club from Chaffee King, Boston

Impervious to Flattery

Two hikers in the Bavarian Alps halt to have their photograph taken with an unwilling third subject.

Aeroquiz

How many different warplane models are American factories producing for Great Britain and Canada?

Approximately 30. They include six pursuit interceptor types, at least two shipboard fighter types, eight bomber models, four patrol bombers, four kinds of dive bombers and at least five trainer types.

How many "man-hours" go into the construction of a modern military airplane?

From 15,000 for a pursuit plane up to 100,000 for a heavy, long-range bomber.

How many gallons of gasoline will an airplane motor consume in an hour?

Much depends on the size of the engine and the speed at which it is operated. A 1,000-horsepower engine will use about 100 gallons an hour at full speed.

First Canal Highway

The first highway across the Isthmus of Panama at the Canal Zone is scheduled to be finished by next spring.

Daily Quotation

HE that fancies himself very enlightened because he sees the deficiencies of others may be very ignorant, because he has not studied his own.—BULWER.

In Lighter Vein

Explicit

Pat got a job in a railroad station. When the first train came in, however, he forgot the name of the station, so he called out:

"Here ye are for where ye are going. All in there for here, come out."

Even Terms

When Charles M. Schwab was active in the management of the Carnegie Steel Works in Pittsburgh, a railroad promoter called to contract for rails for a proposed new railroad. Schwab quoted the price for steel rails, $30 a ton, which was satisfactory. The reputation of the firm was sufficient guarantee of quality, so nothing remained to be decided but the terms.

The customer asked Schwab if the steel company would accept bonds in the new road as payment. To his surprise Schwab readily assented.

"On what basis?" queried the buyer.

"Fifty-fifty," said Schwab. "A ton of bonds for a ton of rails."

A Verse for Today . . .

And unto man he said, Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding. — Job 28:28.

Where Would You Find—

1. "The Great American Desert"?
2. Ribbon Falls?
3. The Slave Coast?
4. Pueblo?
5. The headquarters of the Third Corps Area of the United States Army?
6. The country of which Grand Admiral Erich Raeder is commander-in-chief of the navy?
7. The Rock?
8. The largest single publicly-owned area in New England?
9. The Gulf of Quarnero?
10. The southern college from which President James K. Polk graduated?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Anecdote

Not Too Recent

When Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts was in England, he was walking with the Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, when bells pealed forth from a near-by church tower. Hearing them, the Vicar exclaimed hotly:

"It's an outrage that those bells should be in that tower; they belong to St. Bartholomew's; they used to hang in our tower, but the vestry sold them for a paltry sum."

"When did they do that?" inquired the Bishop, thinking that it might have been a recent transaction.

"In Queen Elizabeth's time," answered the Vicar, and strode on highly indignant.

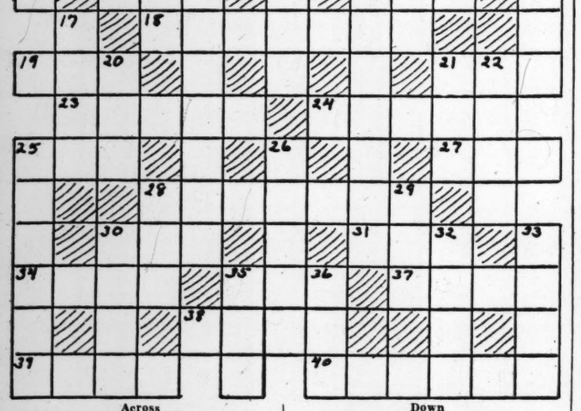
Where Would You Find

(Answers)

1. It lies in the northwestern corner of Utah, extending into Nevada.
2. Yosemite Park, California; 1,612 feet high.
3. The coast of Western Africa extending westward from Benin to the Gold Coast; so called because of its former slave trade.
4. A manufacturing city in southeastern central Colorado.
5. Baltimore, Maryland; Penn., Md., Va., and the District of Columbia are under its jurisdiction.
6. Germany.
7. Gibraltar.
8. The White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire.
9. A gulf in the northeastern Adriatic Sea.
10. The University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who are the creators of Waddles?
5—What is larva of a beetle?
8—Who was Cain's brother?
10—What is a machine for stamping coins?
12—To raise with a lever.
13—What is a loop or looplike structure?
14—Youth.
16—Huge.
18—What city of Canada is immediately opposite Detroit?
19—What is the rod used in billiards?
21—What is a river of northern Chile?
23—What was name of brothers who were authors of fairy tales?
24—Village blacksmith's daughter sang in what?
25—Article.
27—To convert into leather.
28—What giant fought with Hercules?
30—Antique.
31—What is a scepter?
34—Would an avocet have a bill, fins, or buds?
35—Place for sleeping.
37—Who is chief character in "A Doll's House"?
38—How are men of Gotham described in Mother Goose rhyme?
39—What is narrow opening through which coin may be pushed?
40—Devices to facilitate the motion of a vehicle?

Down

1—In backgammon, inner table is what?
2—What is a long-winged, web-footed aquatic bird?
3—Juice of plants is what?
4—What moves bolt in a lock?
6—According to legend, Polycrates was persuaded to throw what into sea?
7—Who is Katharine's sister in "Taming of the Shrew"?
9—Whom did Grace George wed?
11—A barrister is well versed in what?
13—Display.
15—What famous stone was named after Sir T. M. Cullinan?
16—What woman artist painted principally animal pictures?
17—What is first name of Walpole, English novelist?
20—Before.
21—What is a coin of Lithuania?
22—Spoken.
25—In Greek legend, seven heroes undertook expedition against what place?
26—What was first name of Watt, Scottish inventor?
28—Wholly.
29—What is relationship of Orestes to the queen in opera "Elektra"?
30—Mixture.
32—What bird is symbol of peace?
33—What is singing voice of Montano in opera "Othello"?
35—To offer.
36—The rose is said to be sweetest when washed with what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Poppy—The Cyclone!*

By LE PELLEY

BAM WHAMO
WHAT'S ALL THAT NOISE? DON'T TELL ME IT'S POPPY!
YES... BUT BE CALM.. IT'LL ALL BLOW OVER IN A FEW MINUTES! IT'S ABOUT 500 "FANS" BLOCKING THE DOORS TRYING TO GET POPPY'S AUTOGRAPH — AND SHE'S LATE FOR HER PROGRAM...
YES, SIR — SHE GOT THROUGH IN GREAT SHAPE — STAND BACK, TUBBY — HERE SHE COMES
HELLO POPPY!
LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What's a Little Exaggeration Between Friends?*

By RODGERS

Susie, the Boss's cousin, arrived at the farm for a visit today— "Hello, Snubs," she said, "I've a lot of new stories to tell you!"
"Oh, oh," I thought to myself, "Here's where I hear some more of those far-fetched stories about turtles winning races with rabbits—"
"And cows that jump over the moon!"
Still, they are no more impossible than some of my silly dreams—
And I must say I don't mind a little exaggeration now and then—!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Down Yonder in the Cornfield*

By THE HAGERS

AUNT MATILDA DROPPED HER SHAWL. "BOSSY ISN'T IN HER STALL.
WHERE CAN SHE BE?" SHE SAID. "IT'S LATE, AND BOSSY GOES TO BED AT EIGHT."
THE MISSING COW I WENT TO SEEK. I SEARCHED THE BARN, THE WOODS, THE CREEK.
THE CORNFIELD I WAS WALKING THROUGH WHEN SOMEONE MOANED, "SSH! IS THAT YOU?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Above Revenge

Those who have not been bombed may have difficulty in fully understanding the cheers evoked by Mr. Churchill's terrible promise:

> We will mete out to the Germans the measure and more than the measure they have meted out to us.

More than the Mosaic eye-for-an-eye, tooth-for-a-tooth is involved here. More than the human impulse to strike back lies behind this demand, more than hate answering hate. Many of the British people are convinced that the best hope of ending the war is to convince the German people that they will suffer increasingly as it is prolonged.

There is also a growing conviction that merely destroying the Nazi power will only do what the destruction of the Hohenzollern dynasty did last time—bring after a time a revival of Prussian militarism in some new form. Many Germans themselves have said that the German people—who have not felt the foot of an invader since Napoleon's day—must be cured of dreams of national glory based on their remarkable military efficiency.

This view is reflected in Mr. Churchill's statement:

> It is time that the Germans should be made to suffer in their own homeland and cities something of the torments they have let loose upon their neighbors and upon the world.

Human punishment is still based on experience which teaches that mortals change slowly and after many lessons in suffering. Those who have not been bombed are not in the best position to oppose British demands that the German people must be made to suffer. Yet they may hope that the lesson will be learned without the "month after month, year after year," Mr. Churchill promised. They may suggest that some alternative, some hope of post-war forgiveness and a better "new order" should be offered the German people.

They must urge that even those who have been bombed try to keep the purpose of ending the war above the desire for revenge. For otherwise the result of this war will be no better than that of the last. Hate is the real maker of war, the real enemy of all mankind. And Christians must find some way to displace the Mosaic law of war with the higher law which says, "Love your enemies . . . pray for them which despitefully use you."

The Nation Needs Them

As this newspaper already has indicated, a very close question is involved in the request of the War Department for authority to hold drafted men in the Army longer than the one-year training period for which they were called. It is a matter which deserves to be examined with careful attention to the case which Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, has presented as to the need for retention of this semi-trained personnel and to the terms of the Selective Service Act under which they were called to duty.

Army officers make the points that draftees necessarily have been filtered in among regular and National Guard troops in order to make the most use of their civilian skills, that some of them fill key positions in specialized "task units," and that a number are on duty in Hawaii, Alaska, or Atlantic bases where their transfer and replacement would involve a kind of shuttle service for months.

Against this is to be considered the implication conveyed by some congressional discussion at the time of passage of the Draft Act that the Nation was under a pledge to return the draftee to civilian life at the end of his twelve months in camp. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, recalled this as a "contract."

Yet what were the terms of the contract? The actual language of the bill on this and similar major points had wide publicity at the time of its enactment into law. The statute reads:

> Each man inducted . . . shall serve . . . twelve consecutive months, . . . except that whenever the Congress has declared that the national interest is imperiled, such twelve-month period may be extended by the President to such time as may be necessary in the interests of national defense.

What, then, is necessary? Not a declaration of war. Not a breach of contract. But a declaration by Congress "that the national interest is imperiled." And if that situation seemed an eventuality to be provided against in drafting the law a year ago, is it not sober fact today?

The service of these men, or many of them, is gravely needed. But the Nation should be not only legally fair but conscientiously scrupulous in dealing with them. Probably a number can be persuaded by patriotism, by a money inducement, or their liking for the service to sign up for an added two years, equaling a regular Army enlistment.

But as to those who may be needed for their special skill or training to keep combat and technical groups intact, it is to be remembered that the Selective Service Act provides each trainee shall become a member of the reserves on completion of his training period and "shall be subject to such additional training and service as may now or hereafter be prescribed by law." Since a man released from active duty might be called back immediately as a reservist, this clause may give Congress a basis for legislation authorizing a selective retention of those most needed.

Any such solution should include careful compensation for the sacrifices asked.

Silver's Chance?

Possibility that national defense demands may help American silver producers to stand on their own feet apparently is not welcomed by Congressional champions of the silver industry.

Intimations reportedly coming from experts connected with the Office of Production Management suggest that silver may find increased usefulness as a substitute for tin and copper, in some cases being superior to those metals. These observations have evoked a rejoinder from "silver Senators" in Washington. They call it a "propaganda attack" against the national silver policy.

This attitude is not surprising. It arises from the fact that silver mining is a Government-subsidized industry, dependent upon Government purchases of domestic silver at above 71 cents an ounce. The national silver policy has aimed at supporting the industry through monetization of silver and artificial prices both for domestic and foreign metal. One political effect of the policy was to gain support of silver producers for other Administration policies which were intended to ameliorate economic distress in depression years.

That it has stimulated mining of silver there can be no doubt. Huge stores of the metal now exist, partly as a result of mining the silver, and partly as a consequence of copper production, from which silver is a by-product. Suggestions that silver be permitted to find its own price level are more timely today than in many years, however, for shortages of copper and tin demand a substitute metal. A market for silver may be expected to develop, and possibly price cushions could be provided to ease silver's transition from a Government-supported to a self-supporting industry.

The "silver Senators" say they know of a better use for the metal. It can become a resource, they suggest, for meeting national obligations, specifically through reducing the silver content of silver dollars. But this is merely to suggest a form of inflation. More desirable would be a program aiming at making silver more widely available for defense purposes and at taking it off "relief."

Mr. Petrillo Spares Us

Mr. James Caesar Petrillo, whose word is law with the American Federation of Musicians—as well as with any who depend upon the union's good will—has decreed that the "Star-Spangled Banner" shall be played at the beginning and end of every musical program from now on. And that means that practically every dance band and orchestra in the United States will—indeed, must—play the national anthem twice at every concert, recital, opera, theatrical performance, and major radio program.

Fortunately, the Caesar of the Musical Empire, has not ruled that employers must pay musicians for their extra time. For the most part the players will come five minutes early and play five minutes late on their own time. As for the radio program sponsors, they need not put the anthem out on the air unless so inclined, but the boys will play it anyhow, for the benefit of the studio audiences, if any.

This is very patriotic of Mr. Petrillo, no doubt, and Americans should become quite familiar with the strains of their anthem, in the natural course of events. Mr. Petrillo, of course, might have gone still further and required that the public sing one of its four verses on each occasion. Or did he feel that might still be embarrassing?

The Regulars get all the breaks, moan the National Guardsmen under a Texas sun: Iceland in the summer and Panama all winter.

Double-Taxing "Luxuries"

Living is none too simple at best in these days of "unlimited emergency," but it takes on new complexities when anyone attempts to distinguish between essentials and non-essentials in merchandise.

This problem of marking one group of articles as necessary, another group as unnecessary, is now before the Massachusetts Legislature. The representatives are mulling over a proposed 3 per cent sales tax on a specified list of commodities. Its purpose is to finance an increase in old-age pensions.

Experience has shown that sales taxes, temporary, emergency, limited or otherwise, once on the statute books, are difficult, if not nearly impossible, to dislodge. Adopted in partial form, they become a basis for widening.

Today a public awareness of the national emergency has prepared sentiment to accept increased taxation. This willingness to submit to taxation must not be over-taxed. Any non-defense taxes at this time should be keenly scrutinized.

Any double burden of taxation on the same item by both State and Federal Government should be avoided. Federal taxes are bound to grow heavier. In all likelihood they will take form similar to the taxes proposed by the Massachusetts legislative committee. The latter listed fuel oils, plumbing, ice cream, cosmetics, meals over 65 cents, jewelry and candy, among other things, as luxuries.

The State Commissioner of Taxation said an attempt had been made to select items which would not submit the taxpayer to a "constant" tax, one which would be paid every day. Yet between this tax and the Federal excises pending in Congress, the Massachusetts citizen would be subject to a constant drain.

Our Readers Say—

Putting Wadding on the Bell?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

July 4th came and went again, and America woke up to find independence still there.

This is very nice indeed. But it proves nothing. Our liberties will not disappear over night. Rather, they'll be whittled away.

By whom? By the Government? I think not. Rather, by the isolationists, who daily lull the people to sleep. Now and then a loud noise comes from the direction of Europe; we wake up with a start, cry: "What was that?" Dimly we realize that another Nation has succumbed to Hitler.

But our isolationists stroke the Nation's brow, and would put us back to sleep. They say, softly: "Peace, brother; remain asleep; if the noise becomes too loud, here is some cotton for your ears. If the light of battle is too bright, here is a mask for your eyes. Our recipe is: It is so much easier to remain dormant and lose your liberties without the nasty business of fighting. Fighting is so immoral. If we must fight, then let us wait till the enemy enters our room. Then we can reason with him, argue with him, even while he is tying us up and hitting us."

But the Nation's alarm clock is the defense program. Are we going to let the isolationists put wadding on the bell?

New York — HORACE E. LEVIN

"This Matter of Public Opinion"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I thank you especially for Mr. Erwin D. Canham's article titled, "This Matter of Public Opinion." I believe that it presents the views of keen British thinkers.

We, like you in America, just shied for years at every suggestion of war, while Nazi Germany cunningly used this attitude to prepare secretly for the new violent, mechanized warfare.

As events show, Britain alone, or rather Britain with the aid Overseas Dominions are able to send, cannot sustain the fight for all oppressed and conquered countries. After all, Great Britain herself is a small country. I know what Britain is enduring, and I know that nearly every Briton will honestly remark that he would rather die than live under German domination. Americans cannot escape the same alternative.

MRS. ANNIE ANDERSON

Sutton Coldfield, Eng.

"Benefiting Mankind"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For a long time I have wanted to express my ever-growing appreciation of The Christian Science Monitor. I feel it is benefiting mankind in ways in which even its readers cannot comprehend. It stands for honesty, truth, sincerity, and courage. I think it is by far the outstanding newspaper in the world today, and some day the world will recognize it as such.

The Monitor is the only newspaper in our home. It brings us all the news we need to know to keep abreast of the times.

(MRS.) ARTHUR CRUGER, JR.

Los Angeles

One-Way Traffic?

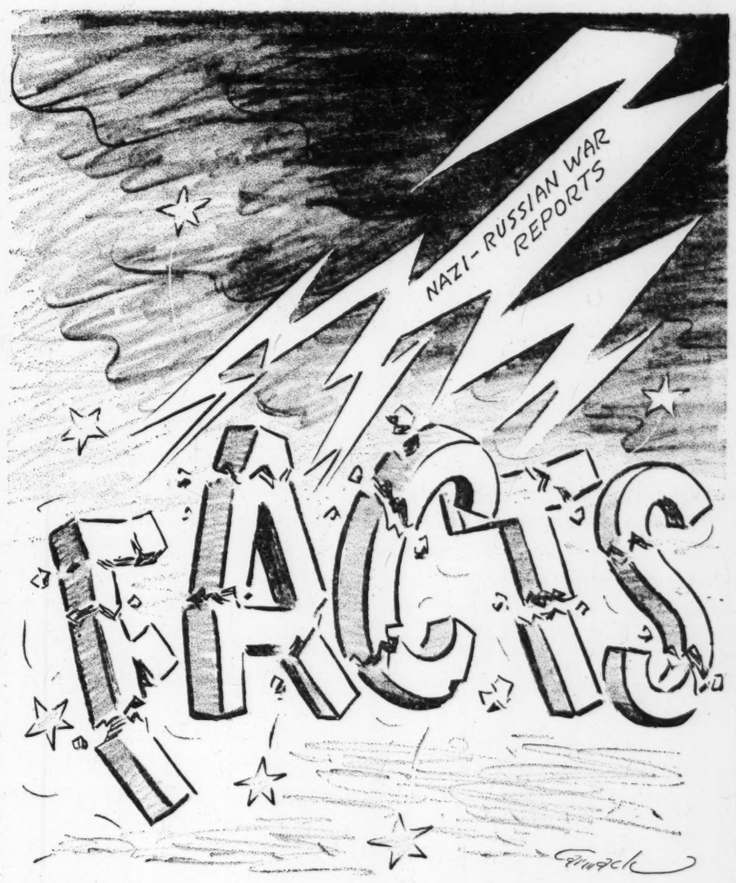
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Would it not be possible to make certain streets one way into Boston in the morning and one way out at night in order to speed up traffic and utilize the full width of our streets? This plan has been adopted with success in other cities, notably Chicago.

Boston — EDWARD B. BENEDICT

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Blitz No. 1



The Bookshelf

Ukraine as Borderland

The Ukraine, as its name implies, is a borderland, which has passed through many and varied experiences during the centuries, and as its frontiers have fluctuated, so have its inhabitants wavered between independence and domination from its neighbors.

This land has attracted English-speaking peoples in recent years because of the jealous eyes cast upon it by Hitler in "Mein Kampf," and therefore as a source of conflict between the Third Reich and the Soviets. Because of this and of its importance in Russian culture and economy, THE UKRAINE, a History; by W. E. D. Allen (London: Cambridge University Press), is most timely.

Mr. Allen devotes the greatest space to the Ukrainian Cossack struggle with Poland and Muscovy in the seventeenth century, to Ukrainian nationalism in the past 100 years, and to the consequences of the Bolshevik revolution.

* * *

Regarding the much-debated problem of Ukrainian nationalism, Mr. Allen places its origins in the seventeenth century and shows that in its earliest days, social, economic, and religious considerations rather than politico-nationalist factors played the greatest role. This nationalism remained a matter of the small minority of Ukrainian intelligentsia and does not appear to have permeated the Ukrainian peasantry. Antagonism against the Poles seems the strongest link between the Ukraine of the Hetmans and the nationalist movement of the nineteenth century.

The Ukraine of the Hetmans was an "amazing and contradictory medley of heroism and treason, of passionate patriotism and indifference, of cunning and naïveté." It is typified in Ataman Sirko, and again in Ivan Mazeppa, who even after twenty-one years' faithful service to Peter the Great, succumbed to treason, which a Kiev historian has described as "a sort of political tradition for the Hetmans." The exploits of a Ukrainian Cossack like Peter Sahaydachny could supply Hollywood with a new series of Westerns.

Though the author does not defend Moscow's ruthless collectivization policy in the Ukraine, he perceives that the Bolshevik appeal to class has triumphed over that of Ukrainian nationalism. And he is driven to the conclusion that the fate of the Ukraine is bound up with that of the other nationalities within the Soviet Union, since "the fluvial network of the Great Eurasian Plain is one geographical and economic whole."

Mr. Allen's chapter on the economic history of the Ukraine refutes the idea that it is an "empty" land, waiting to be populated by Hitler's minions. The population of the three Governments of Kiev, Podolia and Volhynia at the beginning of this century was seventy to eighty persons per square kilometer. And as for its development, even before 1914, the Ukraine produced 18 per cent of the world's sugar beets.

* * *

But despite these statistics, the author refutes the widespread idea of the Ukraine being the granary of the Russian Empire.

"The real 'granaries' of Russia," he maintains, "which supplied the whole Empire and exported a surplus abroad were the regions of the northern Caucasus and Trans-Volga with Western Siberia, and New Russia, where the black earth really had a virgin quality during the first half of the nineteenth century; and its richness remains exceptional even now."

The mineral wealth of the Ukraine lies in the coal deposits of the Donets basin, and the iron and manganese fields west of the Dnieper.

Yet, despite its great "economic potentialities," Mr. Allen concludes that the Ukraine still has far to go before it solves its political problem. In fact, he is of opinion that the Ukrainian problem is, perhaps, "one of the chief reasons for the absence of balance in continental Europe." J. EMLYN WILLIAMS

Mirror of World Opinion

Swastika and Vatican

If Hitler wins in Europe, he will control the Pope, the Vatican, the overwhelming majority of the Cardinals of the Catholic Church, and its central executive organization. He will be in a position to exercise pressure upon the Church through his power to confiscate schools, universities, orphanages, asylums, hospitals, monasteries, and other kinds of church property. The present Pope was formerly Papal Secretary of State and before the Papal Nuncio in Berlin. He knows the Nazi system as few men have ever learned it. He is an accomplished scholar and diplomat, as well as head of the Church. I had the privilege of knowing him during his long residence in Berlin, and I am sure that he will do everything in his power to preserve the ancient liberties of Catholics living under the dictators.

But how far will the Catholic Church be able to protect itself? It has no weapons of force. Hitler is not open to reason or argument. He understands the logic of the sword alone. I fear that by the exercise of brutal pressure he can make the Pope an involuntary prisoner and hamstring Church activities. What is the result going to be upon the great body of Catholics in the United States? For example, this country has been the largest source of funds for carrying on the work of the Church. If, by a control of foreign exchange, money is not allowed to be sent from the United States to Europe, what will happen to the structure of Catholicism?

How will American Catholics feel if they are not allowed free access to the head of their religious community? Can Hitler and Mussolini, by putting pressure upon the Church in Rome, assure themselves that such pressure could be indirectly relayed to Catholic bodies on this side of the water—not only in the United States but in Latin America as well? Will the Catholic Church, in order to save its European property and protect the lives of its leaders, have to consent to a political compromise which would endanger our safety in so far as American Catholics follow their Church? Would Hitler even go so far as to hold the Church up to ransom from the New World? These speculations raise alarming possibilities for the future.—DOUGLAS MILLER in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston.

The Wide Horizon

Oregon's Centennial

By Rodney L. Brink

PORTLAND, ORE.

This month Oregon looks back into its heroic history and pauses to take account of the course it has come in less than 100 years. It is less than 140 years since the two young Captains, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, in 1804 began their long river and overland exploration from St. Louis to the mouth of the Columbia River; less than 100 since the great covered wagon emigration of 1843 which definitely won the Oregon country for the United States.

Late this month, July 24 to 26, the Oregon Trail Pageant, a triennial event since 1926, will be held at Eugene.

It was on July 18 in 1811 that Wilson Price Hunt, of Trenton, N. J., one of the original partners of John Jacob Astor in his western fur enterprises, started with his expedition overland from the Missouri River, leaving that muddy stream at the Aricaras' Indian villages in what is now South Dakota, and traveling thence westward through Wyoming and Idaho and down the Columbia.

On September 6 in the preceding year the Astor ship Tonquin sailed from New York. It bore some other Astor partners. The Tonquin, sailing by way of Cape Horn and the Hawaiian (then the Sandwich) Islands, arrived first on the Columbia, and, though it was subsequently lost in a battle with Indians, many of the Astor men were on hand to greet Hunt and his gallant group when they straggled down the Columbia in January and February, 1812.

* * *

In July, 1812, the first eastbound party of overland travelers from the Pacific Coast, and those who may most truly be said to have blazed the paths which later came to be known as "the Oregon Trail," traveled a grueling course up the rapids and around the falls of the Columbia, with canoes, on the first leg of a journey that sped the western tide of empire. Robert Stuart, a young Scotsman, was the leader of this small expedition.

As years went on, many in the United States—of which the Oregon country was not then a recognized part—were opposed to extending the jurisdiction of the United States to the few citizens of Oregon. In the Congress of the United States a Missouri legislator asked: "Does any man imagine that a brotherhood of affection, a community of interest, could bind that distant and solitary member of the family in the far West to those held together by the firmest of political ties in the East?"

"No, sir," a Congressman from Tennessee replied, "let those restless spirits who cannot be content to cultivate their native soil, let such beings go to Oregon, but let them go at their own risk."

But in August, 1841—100 years ago next month—some citizens of Alabama sent word to Congress that they planned to move to Oregon, and asked armed protection. At the regular session soon afterward 180 Missourians warned the national legislators that the territory of Oregon would be taken over by Great Britain unless it were settled by the people of the United States. Many offered to become such settlers if military posts were established and land allotments made.

* * *

In the next year, 1842, many covered wagons, called "prairie schooners" because of their billowing tops of canvas, made their way out across the Nebraska prairies, through South Pass in Wyoming's Rockies—first chartered by Robert Stuart—and on across southern Idaho's volcanic plateaus beside the winding Snake River, to the Columbia River and down it to the salubrious, evergreen country of the north Pacific slope.

In 1843 the procession of wagon trains, some horse-drawn, some hauled by oxen, was almost a stampede. Citizens of the United States predominated in the new land, and a provisional government was organized, to be turned into a territorial government five years later.

Travelers go farther in half an hour on the Oregon Trail these days than those early voyagers traveled in a day. Their journey of almost a year is encompassed in two or three days—or, by airliner, overnight. The "Oregon country" of 1841 is now three prosperous progressive States: Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Its wilderness is now ten thousand fertile farms. Its great Columbia River performs industrial chores undreamed of a hundred years ago.

The broad, rutted wagon roads of the days of the migration are still visible at many points across the West, on flat prairie and plateau, and down the unbelievably steep points of hills. But weather and wind are obliterating these marks. In another hundred years they may all be gone. These centennial years are a good time to celebrate.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months .. $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ..... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 1326 Fifth Avenue
London ..... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.